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Report on the administration of the Hyderabad assigned districts 1872-73

PREFACE.

THIS Report differs somewhat in arrangement from those of previous years, as it has been framed in accordance with the orders of the Government of India conveyed in a Resolution of the 12th May last. It is fuller than future Reports need be, because under certain heads repetition from previous records has been rendered necessary by the instructions received. The skeleton frame of the Administration Report, says the Resolution just quoted, "has been drawn up so as to contain chapters for both kinds of information, for matter of standard reference, as well as for matter of annual narrative; but when the first-named kind of information has once been filled in, it need be repeated only whenever some radical change shall have been made which must be noticed to explain the proceedings taken during the year. The headings of these chapters are in red letter; it is hoped that they can be written up once for several years to come in the Report for 1872-73, after which they will only contain a reference back to that year's Report. Only very short dissertation or description is expected under these red-letter headings or prefaces, sufficient to give readers a fixed starting point from which they can follow up and appreciate the facts and figures which are presented in each section for the year under review. In this form it should be possible, for example, to mention the prevailing land tenures within the space of a page, and, under Administrative, Legislative, or Ecclesiastical, to specify in the red-letter heading the chief authorities, executive, legislative, and diocesan. No more is absolutely needed for standard reference, though further detail may be given at discretion; and when any complete article upon such a subject as the physical geography or resources of a country has been already prepared for the Provincial Gazetteer, or for some preceding report, an accurate and succinct summary of it will be enough, if the whole cannot be inserted."

As usual, the Annual Report does not touch on the political affairs which engage the attention of the Hyderabad Residency: it deals only with such portions of the Nizam's country as are under the administration of British Officers, and is, consequently, little more than an account of the administration of Berar.

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PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

IN Berar the year under review is said to have been not so healthy as usual. Like 1870 and 1871, it was remarkable for its freedom from cholera, the disease only appearing in an epidemic form in a few places after the rains set in, and extending from none of these to any great extent. But the rates of mortality from small-pox, fever, bowel-complaints, and other causes, were much higher than in the previous year, when a defective rain-fall caused much distress, especially in the western districts, among the poorer classes of agriculturists, and thousands of cattle perished for want of pasturage. Fortunately, the rains of 1872 were favorable and redressed some of the pecuniary losses of the preceding year. The reports of 1871 from the districts showed that out of a revenue demand of Rupees 58,12,399 (£581,239, 18*s.*) Rupees 3,94,599 (£39,459, 18*s.*) were not paid up when due; during 1872 the demand rose to Rupees 59,04,058 (£590,405 16*s.*): arrears to the amount of Rupees 3,48,530 (£34,853) were collected; and the outstanding balances at the close of the year aggregated only Rupees 2,06,873 (£20,687, 6*s.*). Of this sum, though no relaxation of the revenue demand was considered necessary, a part may have to be written off as irrecoverable, as in one district—Buldanah—it is stated that not less than half the cattle died from the effects of the drought of the previous year. Making allowance for exaggerated statements, there can be no doubt that much hardship was felt, and possibly it may be asked why no remission of the demand was considered necessary. The

answer to this is that the assessments have been framed so as to tide the agriculturist over a single unsuccessful season; low rates have been framed with the object of enabling him to pay his rent in good and bad years alike: in collecting the rents coercion is rare, and has never gone the length of selling up a field: under the ryotwarry system in force the Government as landlord offers its tenants a singularly advantageous contract, inasmuch as its settlement with them is for 30 years, while theirs with the Government is renewable year by year at their own pleasure. Any one who finds that his field does not pay can throw it up at the end of the year for which it was rented. Changes in the ownership of land have been frequent; indeed, in the richest district—Akolah—where about 93 per cent. of the cultivable area is under cultivation, the number of tenants who threw up their fields led the Deputy Commissioner to apprehend that there were "some causes at work inimical to the agriculturist". The Commissioner, however, dissents from this opinion, and, examining the figures which induced it, rightly remarks:—

"A bad season, a murrain amongst his plough cattle or any other disaster may lead a cultivator to curtail his farming operations and throw up one or more of his fields. The true test as to whether any untoward circumstances are operating against the cultivating class generally is whether the land thrown up by one party is eagerly taken up by another or not. If it is not, then we may begin to search for the reason and be anxious for the future. But it is clear that rather less than 5 per cent. of the area thrown up was not again taken up, and it is not too much to assume that this area was really thrown up and left fallow, because worn out after successive years of cultivation it needed rest to recover its productive powers." These remarks are more or less applicable to the other districts also. Then it must be remembered that the natural capabilities of the province are such that in few parts of India are the ryots so well off as in Berar. Debt, no doubt, flourishes largely, but seems to sit lightly on a people who inherit and bequeath it as a family heirloom; and, though the returns of civil litigation, which has made rapid strides of late years, probably indicate some poverty by the side of the general prosperity and taste for wrangling which are attributed to the Berares, yet the buoyancy of the Berar

cultivator continues to evoke a feeling almost of surprise, is still the purple patch of each succeeding Administration Report. "It is strange," writes Major Bell, Officiating Commissioner of West Berar, who possesses an intimate knowledge of the people—the result of many years' experience—"how our land revenue still maintains itself, notwithstanding drought, and murrain, and the alleged impecuniosity and indebtedness of the cultivating classes. I confess I am unable to account for it, though I think we must admit that the assessment has been fairly adapted to the means and character of the people, who if they are indolent are yet docile and plodding, and apparently never seem to know when to give in or succumb to adverse circumstances."

The same officer expresses an opinion that the accounts of the losses occasioned by the bad season of 1871 were "somewhat exaggerated." "I found instances," he says, "in the Akolah District in which, while the uttermost farthing of the revenue demand had been wrung from the Kunbi by Patels, these latter individuals had managed to keep back their own rent, showing it in the uncollected balances." He also mentions it as odd that in spite of the reputed great mortality among cattle the prices of bullocks, though now perceptibly rising, did not show any very marked increase during 1872.

Altogether, during that year 12,837 acres were thrown out of, and 358,957 brought under cultivation. Estimated roughly, there are in the province 5,691,000 acres cultivated and 5,280,000 acres uncultivated. Of the uncultivated area 1,060,000 acres are grazing land, 2,200,000 cultivable, and 2,020,000 uncultivable.

The chapter describing the different tenures on which land is held in Berar has been abridged from the Gazetteer edited, and to a great extent written, by Mr. A. C. Lyall, who, as Commissioner of West Berar, had some years close experience and acquired much special knowledge of the Province.

It shows how in fifteen years under the administration of British Officers "the Berar cultivator has passed from all the

evils of rack-renting, personal insecurity, and uncertain ownership of land, to a safe property and a fixed assessment."

The allusions made in the foregoing remarks to the deficient rain-fall of 1871 suggest inquiry as to what measures are being taken to improve the water supply of the province. This always difficult subject has not been overlooked: engineers have inspected and reported, and the general conclusion arrived at has been that for the purpose of irrigation small projects, such as damming a stream here, or repairing a tank there, are alone feasible or desirable. The construction of a dam across a river and of an irrigation channel is sometimes, however, more than a small project; two such projects now under consideration contemplate the irrigation of six or seven thousand acres in the one instance, and of something like thirty thousand acres in the other. The restoration of several old tanks has been ordered, and it is hoped that each succeeding year will see something accomplished in this direction, which has the merit of being safe and sheltered from the winds of theory. It is said that at the close of 1871-72 the acreage under irrigation was found to be three times as much as it was three years before. But what is chiefly wanted in most parts of the province is that more wells should be sunk. Government has intimated its willingness to assist the people by advancing money for such purposes at a low rate of interest, and what are known as Tuccavee advances have been made, though the applications for them have not been so numerous as might perhaps be desired.

Figures are not at hand to show the increase which has taken place in the number of wells in the province, but it is generally reported to be considerable. Still, though much may have been done, the importance of the subject demands constant attention from the District Officers who are no doubt alive to the duty of using their influence to induce the people to come forward and avail themselves of the assistance offered by the Government.

The land revenue assessment, as already mentioned, was enhanced during the year by Rupees 91,660 (£ 9,166).

This was mainly due to the Survey Settlement, which brings to light hidden cultivation and corrects inaccurate measurement and classification. The progress of that Settlement was

very satisfactory, and the prospect of its termination is now near at hand.

There are altogether in Berar 6,795 villages. Of these 657 have yet to be measured; the classification of soils has to be undertaken in 1,774, and 2,598 have to be finally assessed and settled. Nine establishments were in the field in the year under report, six for measuring and three for classing operations. The work remaining to be done will admit of four measuring establishments and one classing establishment being broken up during the current year.

Local reports remark on the "greed" for land which has been measured and assessed by the Survey Officers; and one of the Commissioners doubts whether in giving out the land readily to those who apply for it we have not been sacrificing too much to cultivation and a large rent roll. The dangers of giving up so much to cultivation are stated to be a want of fodder for cattle, especially for the cattle of the poor; no scrub jungle to furnish a supply of firewood; "and not the least of the evils is that sheep and shepherds are driven out of the villages where there have been flocks for generations." The question thus raised has not yet been fully discussed, indeed, it has only lately been formally mooted, and we have yet to consider "whether it would not be a sounder policy to fix a limit to the giving off land, even when the Survey Department has numbered and assessed fields, when it is apparent to the District Officer that the quantity of land set apart by the department for grazing purposes is insufficient."

The financial result of the Survey Settlement since it was first introduced into the province in 1860 has been summarized in the following words :—

"The annual increase of revenue from last year's settlements amounted to Rupees 2,14,786, or rather over 85 per cent. of the year's expenditure. The total increase of revenue to the province resulting from the Survey Settlements is Rupees 12,32,802, while the total cost of Survey operations from the commencement has only amounted to Rupees 18,15,438, so that an expenditure of £181,500, extending over a period of twelve years, is yielding an annual return of £123,200, and even if the sum expended on erecting boundary marks in villages leased out under the waste land rules, which is an exceptional expenditure, and one which can yield no return, be included, the total expenditure only amounts to £187,800."

One of the Survey Officers has been engaged in concert with an official of His Highness the Nizam's Government in the rectification of the Berar frontier in the Buldanah and Basim districts—a work which was brought to a close in 1872. That is to say, the former irregular boundary demarcating the southern and south-western portions of the Assigned Districts has been made straighter and reduced in length from 613 miles to 564. This arrangement has brought about an exchange of villages from British to native management and *vice versa*. We have received 76 and transferred 67 villages. In other words, while 71,834 acres of land, yielding a revenue of Rupees 28,750 (£ 2,875), have been restored to native management, under the Nizam's Government, 114,604 acres, with a revenue of Rupees 19,156 (£1,915, 12*s*.), have been received in exchange.

While the revenue from land has increased, the gross revenue from all sources, but exclusive of local funds and cesses, has risen from Rupees 74,23,967 (£742,396) to Rupees 80,40,070 (£804,007.) Thus, a nett increase of Rupees 6,16,103 (£61,610, 6*s*.) appears; of which Rupees 5,92,089 (£59,208, 18*s*.) are due to land revenue, proper and miscellaneous. The excise receipts, always a fluctuating source of income, declined from Rupees 12,36,025 (£123,602, 10*s*.) to Rupees 11,94,844 (£119,484, 8*s*.) probably on account of a general depression in trade and the scarcity of the previous year. A decrease of Rupees 1,52,126 (£15,212, 12*s*.) under Stamps is accounted for, to a great extent, by sales of Court Fee stamps having in 1872-73 been credited under the head of Law and Justice. Forests also have been newly credited with revenue from grazing land, fruit trees, &c., and an increase of Rupees 1,01,440 (£10,440) appears under that head. There was a saving of Rupees 1,61,449 (£16,144, 18*s*.) in the expenditure controlled by this Administration under the orders of the Government of India; the figures for the two years being as follows :—

1871-72 Rs. 67,27,726 (£672,772, 12*s*.) : 1872-73 Rs. 65,66,277 (£656,627, 14*s*.).

Police cost Rupees 4,81,416 (£48,141, 12*s*.) : Education Rupees 2,16,894 (£21,689, 8*s*.) : Law and Justice Rupees 1,99,729 (£19,972, 18*s*.) : Administration and Public Departments Rupees 2,17,763 (£21,776, 6*s*.).

Under the head of Allowances and Assignments under treaties and engagements a charge of Rupees 1,72,089 (£17,209) is entered in the accounts. These are the main items in the disbursements of the Civil Department.

The Military charges of the Administration, *i. e.*, the cost of keeping up the Hyderabad Contingent, amounted to Rupees 30,38,864 (£303,886.).

It is not improbable that additional charges from outside may yet swell the total here shown against the year under report. The detail of receipts and charges in the chapter on Revenue and Finance professes to be correct only so far as the state of the Deputy Accountant General's accounts at the beginning of the present month of August 1873 will admit of. A large, indeed the largest, surplus yet shown for any year in the administration of Berar may safely be relied on; but whether the surplus will be 14¾ lakhs or a lakh or so less cannot be determined until Home charges and two or three Indian items have been finally adjusted.

The Public Works Department spent 7½ lakhs out of an allotment of 8 lakhs. Nearly three lakhs were laid out in making and repairing roads, and upwards of two lakhs on civil buildings. Under the head of Military works a charge of Rupees 35,000 (£ 3,500) appears. The cost of establishment, *i. e.*; of direction and construction, was under a lakh and three-quarters, or 23 per cent. on the total expenditure of the Department.

Of the two little State Railways in Berar, from Jullum to Khamgaon, and from Budneira to Oomraottee, it is stated that up to this time they have done little more than pay their working expenses, and that, if interest on capital be charged, the year's transactions would show a heavy loss on both lines. The traffic, however, has yet to be developed.

In referring to the Weather and the Crops the main points to be noted are as follows:—

The rain-fall averaged 43·66 inches for each district, varying from 54 in Bassim to 31 in Ellichpore. Though above the ordinary allowance, and most welcome after the previous drought, the rain was not always seasonable. It was at one time too heavy for the autumn crops—especially the two

staples of the province jowaree and cotton—which occupy, restively, 37 and 29 per cent. of the entire area under cultivation. The exports of cotton were, nevertheless, much greater than in 1871-72, and about equal to those of 1870-71, while there was an increase also in the out-turn of jowaree. In January frost, a most unusual visitor, appeared in some places and did considerable damage to the crops then in the ground. But, on the whole, the season was prosperous. The area under cultivation advanced by 358,957 acres, as compared with the preceding year, chiefly through the instrumentality of the Survey, which showed that former estimated areas were below the true mark. The average yield per acre under cotton was 148 lbs., under jowaree 313 lbs.; under wheat 214 lbs.; under gram 163 lbs. The results achieved in the two Government Farms at Oomraottoe and Akolah cannot be described as successful. The expediency of keeping up more than one farm in the province has since been questioned, and it has been resolved to retain only that at Akolah, and to include a larger area, as affording a better chance of paying. Local opinion hardly ventures to say that the Farm will ever pay, in the sense of a mere pecuniary speculation. Perhaps there is not sufficient special knowledge on the spot to attempt a forecast of its future. That if properly managed it may become the means of conveying many useful lessons in agriculture to the native population is not to be doubted.

Glancing at the prices of produce and labor in 1872-73 and comparing them with those of the previous year, it is worth noting that the fall in the price of wheat and jowaree is not the good sign it may appear at first blush to be. Cheaper farm produce means diminished receipts to the predominant class of Berar—the poor agriculturists. A more favorable sign is the rise in the price of labour skilled and unskilled.

It is by no means certain that our returns correctly gauged the trade passing from and into the province. A new scheme of registration has lately been sanctioned by which it is hoped that more correct figures will be obtained. That there was a depression in trade both in the Province and in Western India, generally, is admitted by most of those persons who are able to speak with authority on the subject.

The Forest Department has been more than usually successful, especially in its exertions to keep down fires in the State Reserves. Its receipts have risen from Rupees 1,52,728 in 1871-72 to Rupees 2,59,861 in 1872-73, partly, as already stated, because certain items formerly included in miscellaneous land revenue have lately been credited to Forests. More extended felling operations in the Byragurh Reserve have also contributed to the increase under sale of timber. In fostering plantations and in administering what are called unreserved forests, a fair amount of progress has taken place. What we have always to bear in mind is that our measures for forest conservancy can hardly be popular with the masses who have no idea of their scope and meaning, and that it behoves us, therefore, to make rules simple and to adapt them as much as possible to the needs and wishes of the population. The section on Forests refers to the good effects wrought by an attempt during the year to remove one or two restrictions which seemed to press a little too hardly on the people of the Melghat.

Bad harvests generally affect the returns of crime, though they may often serve as a cloak for ignorance or faulty police administration. But apart from the opinions expressed by local officers, the theory that an increase of theft and robbery in 1872, as compared with 1871, was due in some degree to the distress that prevailed in West Berar is supported by the fact that half the dacoitees and robberies in the province took place in Akolah and Buldanah, the two districts which suffered most from drought, and in which the highest prices of food (wheat and jowaree) prevailed. The increase, however, is slight, and under many heads of crime a satisfactory decrease is shown. For instance, the average number per annum of dacoitees during the four years preceding the year under report was nearly 28: in 1872 the number was 19. Under other heads of serious crime, however, a comparison of this kind is not in favour of the year under review; but the disadvantage is not striking, and in glancing at it it is impossible altogether to ignore the easily advanced plea of crime being better reported now than in former years. The Inspector General of Police admits that "we must improve the action of the force in the detection of murder, attempts at murder, and culpable homicide." But, on the whole, the police have not lost, but gained in effi-

ciency and discipline; want of detective power continues to be their great weakness. It must be remembered that few men but Mussulmans in Berar come forward for service in the Police, and these are generally men of the towns, belonging to a class notorious for its devotion to the use of intoxicating drugs and rarely of very energetic habits of mind or body.

The administration of justice in the Civil and Criminal Courts is not known to have deteriorated, and may be held to have improved in efficiency as Judges and Magistrates go on gaining experience. There were 71 Courts, which gives an average of one to 30,994 of the population. Of the officers who presided over them 21 were Europeans and 50 Natives of India. It has not yet been judged expedient to invest more than 5 native gentlemen with magisterial powers. Nearly 68 per cent. of the Criminal cases were disposed of by the Tehsildars and their Deputies, and upwards of 24 per cent. by Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners. Out of 19,677 persons tried in 9,623 cases 64 per cent. were convicted. Of these, 66 per cent. were let off with the infliction of a simple fine, which averaged about 13 shillings a head, and upwards of 19 per cent. were sentenced to terms of imprisonment less than 6 months. These figures, though indicating less leniency than those of the previous year, cannot be said to err on the side of severity. Only 70 persons were committed to the Courts of Session; and of these only 23 were convicted. 7 were condemned to death and 8 to transportation. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for more than six months was 266.

In the Civil Courts the number of suits happily fell from 21,879 in 1870-71 to 18,838 This gives an average of one suit to every 123 persons in the province, and in the Akolah District of one to about 60 persons. The decrease in number is attributed to a general depression in trade; to bad harvests of the previous year, whereby the ryots became so involved that in his own interest the money-lender had to exercise patience and forbearance in pressing his claims; and to the general adoption of the system of decreeing payment by instalments. 39 per cent. of the suits were disposed of by European and 61 by native judges. The character of the litigation has not varied, the majority of suits being "on written obligation," and "on account stated," and 72 per cent. of the

whole number having been uncontested. The Beraree has generally enjoyed a reputation for litigiousness; but there is much truth in the remark of an experienced native judge that he finds the contested cases are principally those in which the parties interested do not appear themselves in court, but by vakeels. The "Law's delays" seldom call for remark from superior authority, as, on the whole, the administration of justice in the Courts of Berar is now conducted with fair promptitude.

Jail administration presents no new features. Two new lock-ups at Buldanah and Basim are under construction, having been commenced during the year. Their completion will probably be noticed in the next Administration Report. And next year it is intended to provide new lock-ups at Ellichpore and Yeotmal. The sanitary condition of the jails may be called good, though the health of the prisoners, generally, was not quite so favourable as in the previous year. Out of a prison population of 2,850, there were 1,084 admissions to hospital and 45 deaths. The Sanitary Commissioner's statistics give the average death-rate in Berar towns as 39·5 per *mille*. In the two Central jails at Akolah and Oomraottee, the dry-earth system of conservancy is pursued with success. And in these jails the prisoners are classified according to the nature of the crime they have committed. But in the lock-ups such classification is not attempted for want of means, except to a small extent at Yeotmal. Of course, in all jails males are separated from females.

As to the internal discipline of the larger jails (it should be borne in mind that all persons sentenced to more than 3 months' imprisonment are transferred to these jails at Akolah and Oomraottee), I am satisfied that efforts have been made to make it thoroughly efficient, but I hesitate to say that the object in view has been yet obtained, seeing that some of the magistrates are, I believe, of opinion that more vigour is required in giving effect to sentences, and that imprisonment is not so deterrent as it ought to be. As in the previous year, so in the year under report, a tenth part of the whole prison population were undergoing imprisonment for other than a first offence; but this proportion does not appear to be abnormally high. It is undoubtedly true that too light sentences help to keep up the non-deterrent character of punishment in jail; but, though no less than 29 per cent. of

the prisoners were sentenced to terms less than one month and 15 per cent. to terms less than 3 months, it is not easy to criticize off-hand from these figures the adequacy of the punishments inflicted. And yet it may be no unfair presumption to say that if it were necessary to punish so many persons with imprisonment at all it might have been wiser in the interests of that justice which should be a terror to evil-doers to strike harder.

With regard to Public Instruction, the success that has attended the efforts of the Department organized in 1866 has been brought to prominent notice in former Reports. In the Administration Report for 1871-72, however, the necessity for certain reforms was alluded to, the object being to introduce a little more system into our schools and to make more solid and real the foundations on which we had been building. As usual, though it must be frankly admitted that there had been mistakes in the building, the superstructure of figures of attendance has not gone on rising: on the contrary a slight decrease will be observed in High and Middle Class schools, though the status of those institutions has been really improved. The same may be said of the Normal school at Akolah. In the village schools, most of which are supported by a local cess on the land revenue and provided with the simple object of teaching the three *rs.* to a rural population, the average daily attendance was better than in the previous year. Progress in female schools is a plant of slow growth and will not bear forcing. It cannot be said that it has yet taken root in Berar, though there were 25 schools of this class with 723 girls on the rolls.

The close of the year saw 15,878 pupils in 404 Government schools of different kinds, and, perhaps, we may say that two, or even three, out of every hundred boys in the province attend a Government school. As for other schools there are two Aided schools, and 134 known under the appellation of Indigenous, the returns of which are constantly fluctuating, as few of them are schools in more than name. To encourage and improve these Indigenous schools is one of the aims of the Educational Department, which may certainly be said to have done good work during the year.

Some care has been expended on the collection of Vital Statistics but the figures obtained bring out more than anything

else the seeming inaccuracy of those of former years, and are, therefore, not altogether free from suspicion themselves. The Sanitary Commissioner believes that the Census figures are no longer true of the population in towns, and there are grounds for thinking this supposition correct in regard to some towns. It accounts for some extraordinary high death-rates otherwise inexplicable. On the other hand, low death-rates of former years may be put down to defective registration. In 1872, 57,824 births and 81,108 deaths were registered, against 59,859 births and 38,725 deaths in 1871. Thus, the death-rate per *mille* has leaped from 17·7 in one year to 37·1 in the next, and, while deaths have increased by 42,383 in 1872, births have decreased by 2,035. When we turn to the ratios of mortality from each assigned cause of death, the truth of the remark that "deaths are reported by an illiterate and uneducated set of people who are liable to err in regard to the cause of death," is yet more apparent. Still, it is not easy to see how we can amend the present inexpensive mode of registration without incurring unduly heavy expenditure.

Medical relief was dispensed at 3 Civil Hospitals and 20 Dispensaries to 42,602 persons, against 33,980 in 1871. Of the out-door patients, 10,871 were females. The cost of the hospitals and dispensaries was Rupees 35,398, or nearly £3,540. The staff of vaccinators employed by the Government performed 35,736 operations, or 5,838 more than in the previous year. The cost of the establishment during the year was Rupees 14,882, or about £1,488.

Much activity has been displayed in the difficult department of sanitation, and it is hoped that real good has been effected. Regularly organized municipalities exist at Akolah, Khamgaon, Oomraottee, Ellichpore and Bassim. As might be supposed, those at the commercial towns of Khamgaon and Oomraottee, which are composed of non-official as well as official members, are more developed than the others.

PART II.

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

SECTION I.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE, AND CHIEF STAPLES.

FOR full description under these heads see *Berar Gazetteer* already published (pages 1, 2, 3, 40, 44, 75, 76). In his Administration Report for 1866-67, Sir R. Temple, then Resident at Hyderabad, wrote :—

" Berar is, in the main, a broad valley running east to west, lying between the Sautpoora range in the north and the Ajunta range in the south. The old local name of the valley at the base of the Sautpooras being Berar Paeenghat; that of the tracts situated among the uplands and hills of the Ajunta range being Berar Balaghat. The real strength of the province is found in the valley at the base of the Sautpooras. This valley is watered or drained, as the case may be, by the Poorna, (an affluent of the Taptee) and a perfect net-work of streamlets descending into the main stream both from the hills in the north and from the hills in the south. Its soil is one vast superstratum of black loam overlying trap and basalt. Its rain-fall is regular and copious; its area is now entirely cultivated; its whole surface is covered over at harvest time by a sheet of crops. Its habitations are proportionately frequent. Its population is dense, and consists of Koonbees and other

hardy and industrious agricultural tribes. It is traversed, from west to east, its whole length by the Railway from Bombay to Nagpore. It possesses one of the richest and most extensive cotton fields in India; and several cotton marts of the very first calibre. Its other products, especially millet and oil-seeds, are also excellent. Altogether, it is one of the most promising tracts I have ever seen in India; and in respect to natural and material advantages, it surpasses any tract in either the Central Provinces or the Deccan."

It forms the northernmost portion of the Hyderabad State; the area of the province may be reckoned at 17,000 square miles, or a little more, about equal to that of the kingdom of Greece without the Ionian Islands. Its population is double that of Greece. The length of Berar from east to west is about 150 miles and its breadth averages 144 miles. It is between longitudes 76° and 79° 13', and is traversed by 19° 30' to 21° 46' parallels of north latitude. The principal rivers are the Taptee, the Poorna, the Wardah, and the Paeenganga or Pranhita. The whole province has only one natural lake, the salt lake of Lonar, a great curiosity, described at pages 23 and 24 of the *Gazetteer*. The only forests worth mentioning are those on the Gawilgurh hills. Something like 400 square miles are conserved by the Government. In South Berar also there are 246 square miles of forest under conservancy. Iron ore is very plentiful throughout large tracts on the eastern side of Berar, especially in the hills about Karinja and among the low range close to Oomraottee on the north-east. It is not worked by the natives, and the proportion of iron to the ore has not been scientifically determined. The only district within Berar which yields coal is that of Woon, where, stretching along the valley of the Wardah river in a direction rudely north and south, a group of beds of thick coal of fair quality has lately been found. This group of beds may be said to extend from near the Wardah river on the north to the Paeenganga on the south. The beds associated with the coal can be traced throughout, and, although there has not yet been time to prove the existence of coal throughout the entire distance, there can be little reasonable doubt that it will be found to occur *(p. 25—27, Gazetteer)*.

The climate probably differs very little from that of the

Deccan generally, except that in the Paeenghat valley the hot weather may be exceptionably severe. It sets in early, for the freshness of the short cold season vanishes with the crops, when the ground has been laid bare by carrying the harvest; but the heat does not much increase until the end of March. From the 1st of May until the rains set in, about the middle of June, the sun is very powerful, and we have by day severe heat, but without the scorching winds of Upper India. The nights are comparatively cool throughout, probably because the direct rays of the sun have their effect counteracted by the retentiveness of moisture peculiar to the black soil and by the evaporation which is always going on. During the rains the air is moist and cool.

In the Balaghat country, above the Ajunta hills, the thermometer always stands much lower. On the loftiest Gawilgurh hills, the climate is always temperate: the sanitarium of Chikulda is on this range, a few miles from Ellichpore.

The average rain-fall for the whole province is not yet accurately known; it is said to be about twenty-seven inches in the valley, and above thirty inches above the Ghats. On the Gawilgurh hills it is of course much more.

SECTION II.—POLITICAL.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

2. The history of Berar is sketched in the *Gazetteer* (pages 111 to 137) from which the following summary is taken.* We know that the greater part of the Deccan, up northward so far as the Nerbudda, was subject for some centuries to Rajpoot princes of the Chalukia race, whose capital was at Kalyan near Kulburga, from about 1000 A. D. to 1200 A. D. And Ramdeo, who was conquered and slain by Ala-ud-din, was the last of the

* In this summary no attempt has been made to do more than extract and connect leading passages. For the sake of convenience in respect to typography, inverted commas to denote quotation are not used, though there are scarcely a dozen sentences which do not come from the source indicated, *viz.*, the *Berar Gazetteer*. Those who consult the original article by Mr. A. C. Lyall, Bengal Civil Service, will see that it is not easy to abridge.

Yadava line of Kings, who reigned not without fame at Deogarh, the modern Dowlatabad, down to the end of the 13th century A. D. So we may be allowed to guess that Berar was at one period under the sway of Kalyan, or of Deogarh, probably of both successively, though the south-eastern district of the old province may have belonged to the kingdom ruled by the ancient Hindu Rajas at Warungul. Remains of ancient Hindu architecture help to attest the received hypothesis that the province must long have formed part of that principal Rajpoot kingdom which occupied the heart of the Deccan. But local tradition tells of independent Rajas who governed Berar from Ellichpore, which is said to take its name from one of them, called Rajah I'l. The same authority states what may possibly be corroborated by architectural relics which have yet to be examined by the competent antiquarian, that the princes or governors of Berar immediately before the Mahomedan invasion were Jains.

Mahomedan Period.

In A. D. 1294, Ala-ud-din, nephew and son-in-law to the Delhi Emperor Feroz Ghilzi, made his first expedition to the Deccan. After defeating the Yadava Prince Ramdeo at Deogarh, he is said to have been bought out of the country by a heavy ransom, accompanied by the cession of Ellichpore. Soon after his return to Upper India he murdered his uncle and usurped the Delhi throne. Throughout his reign the Deccan was plundered by successive bands of Mahomedans from the north; but at his death the Hindus seem to have recovered the provinces previously subject to Deogarh. However, this insurrection was crushed in 1318-19 by Moobarak Ghilzi when he flayed alive the last Hindu Prince of Deogarh; and Berar has ever since been nominally under the dominion of Mahomedan rulers. Under them it has always kept its distinct name; and there is reason to believe that from the first it formed a separate provincial charge, of course with constant change of boundaries. On the death of the notorious Emperor Mahomed Toghluk, who has been described as resembling a modern administrator run stark mad—for attempting in the 14th century all sorts of civilized improvements after a most barbarous fashion—the southern provinces fell away from his house, and for 250 years maintained their independence of the Delhi sovereignty. This was in 1351.

Bahmani Dynasty.

For the next 130 years, Berar remained under the dominion of the kings called Bahmani, because the founder of their line was either a Brahman or a Brahman's servant. This man ruled all the Deccan under the title of Ala-ud-din Hasan Shah, and divided his kingdom into four provinces, of which Mahur, Ramgarh, and part of Berar formed one. Perhaps it was then that the boundaries of Berar proper were extended, and the whole province called by that name, for Ramgarh and Mahur both belonged to the independent kingdom of Berar when it was afterwards set up. In those days boundaries were always changing, and Berar seems to have been a troublesome border-country with debatable frontiers on the north and east, exposed to attack by the highland chiefs of the Sautpooras and by the wild tribes across the Wardah; it may be described roughly as stretching from the Sautpoora range southward to the Godavery river, from Khandesh and Dowlatabad eastward to the Wardah river.

Imad Shahi Dynasty.

The annals of Ferishta afford constant proof that under the Bahmani Kings, Berar was an important province, with a separate army governed by nobles of high rank and reputation. On the utter collapse of this dynasty in 1526, we find it one of the five kingdoms into which the Deccan had virtually split up, fairly embarked on a period of independence under the Imad Shahi Princes whose capital was Ellichpore. The founder of this dynasty had been, it is said, a Canarese Hindu taken in war, whom Khan Jehan, Governor of Berar, promoted to high office. He rose to the title of Imad-ul-Mulk, and the command of the Berar forces. But he bequeathed to his successors no share either of his good fortune or ability: an attack by the allied kings of Bejapore and Ahmednugger gave Berar to the latter in 1572. The Ahmednugger dynasty however, was not destined long to hold possession of the prize. At home it could do nothing to quell civil broils and allay dangerous feuds: even when the famous Chand Bibi became Queen Regent, there was no chance of upholding a tottering state. Prince Murad of Delhi, Akbar's son, appeared before Ahmednugger. He raised the siege on receiving formal cession of Berar to the Moghul empire; and here ends the connection of this province with the Deccanee kingdoms which were gra-

Ahmednugger Dynasty.

dually swallowed up by the Moghuls. They had already absorbed Malwa, Guzerat, and Khandesh; Ahmednugger followed in 1607 or thereabouts. It has been truly said of the absorption of these principalities that "might was their right and they succumbed to the law which had generated them."

In those ages the whole Deccan swarmed with adventurers from every nation in Asia, and from the African coast of the Indian ocean. These men and their descendants settled in the towns, their chiefs occupied most of the high military and civil offices; but, in Berar at least, the Mahomedans appear to have left the Hindus in undisturbed possession of the soil. And although the hereditary revenue authorities, the deshmooks and deshpandias, who were chief officers of districts with much influence and profit, are said to have been instituted by the early Mahomedan kings; yet in Berar these places and perquisites have from time immemorial been in the hands of Hindus. There are now in the province several Mahomedan families of deshmooks, but these are all believed to be converted Hindus. Of the principal Mahratha families enumerated by Grant Duff as holding good position under the Bahmani monarchy, that of Jadon Rao is the only one belonging to Berar. In lineage and historical repute it yields to none—even if its claim to descent from the ancient Yadava Rajas of Deogarh be discredited—and the line has not yet ended.

Moghul Period.

The cession of Berar to the Emperor Akbar by the Ahmednugger Government took place in 1596. In 1599, the great Emperor himself came down to Burhanpore and organized his recent conquests. Ahmednugger was taken, and all the country recently annexed, including Berar, was placed under Prince Daniel (the Emperor's son) as Viceroy; Berar retaining its separate formation as an imperial Soobah, of which the extent and revenue are pretty accurately known from the *Ain-i-Akbari.*

The death of Akbar in 1605 distracted for a time the attention of the Moghul Government from their new province in the Deccan; and Malik Ambar, who represented Nizam Shahi independence at Dowlatabad, recovered the greater part of Berar. This man, an Abyssinian by race, is well known as the great revenue administrator of the Upper Deccan, because he first made a regular assessment by fixing the Government share in the

estimated produce commuted to money value, says Grant Duff; but the hereditary revenue officers of Berar say that the assessment was on the quality of land, at so much per beega. Malik Ambar is still held in lively remembrance by the old families who have preserved the traditions of customary finance, and the word *kamil tankhwa*, or standard rent-roll of the province, has been very recently defined by a deshmook to mean the full assessment of every cultivated beega according to Malik Ambar's settlement, said to have been made in 1612.

Malik Ambar held his own in these parts until he died in 1628; although much weakened by the defection from his cause of Lukji Jadon Rao, deshmook of Sindkher, in Berar, whose family has already been mentioned. In 1630 this powerful noble went over to the Moghuls who about that time recovered all Berar, and established the imperial authority; and the Jadon family steadily maintained its allegiance to the Moghal Emperor and his Viceroy through all the winds and currents of two stormy centuries, until its last representative lost lands and liberty by an act of doubtful disloyalty to the Nizam in 1853.

Shah Jahan divided his Deccan dominions into two governments, of which one comprised Berar, Paeenghat, Jalna, and Khandesh; but these were soon re-united under one head. The revenue assessment was reorganized by Todar Mal, and the *fasli* era was introduced from 1637-38. In 1638 the Viceroy was Shaista Khan, nephew to the famous mistress of Jahangir, Noor Jahan, who made the fortunes of her family. This is he who had dealings twenty years afterwards with Tavernier, was very slow to pay the jeweller for goods sold, and after all gave him an order on the Aurungabad treasury, where the treasurer mulcted him in discount.

It is very difficult, and would not be very profitable, to pursue the separate thread of Berar provincial history through the tangled coil of Deccan warfare from A. D. 1650, when Aurangzebe became Viceroy of the Deccan, until the hour when he died at Ahmednugger, in A. D. 1707. Berar underwent its share of fire and sword, Maratha plundering and Moghul rack-renting; for the Emperor's long wasting wars soon broke down his revenue system; his finances were ruined by exactions of the Marathas and their pillage of his country;

so that the cultivators must have suffered heavily towards the end of his reign.

But in A. D. 1666 we find from old revenue papers that Chanda and Deogarh* were both included in the Soobah of Berar; tribute was collected from the Zemindars of those tracts, that is, the Gond Rajas, and carried to the treasury at Aurungabad. And we know that Bakht Buland, the Deogarh Rajah, turned Mussulman to obtain Aurangzebe's support, though he afterwards took advantage of the Emperor's distress to ravage all the country on both sides of the Wardah, while Chanda shook off its tributary yoke by the same opportunity. From 1670 A. D. the Maratha forays became frequent and destructive. You may still see on the crest of the southern hills the ruins of redoubts and stone gateways which were set up about A. D. 1671 to stop the Maratha inroads down these passes into the rich valley below. In that year Sivaji's general, Pratap Rao, plundered so far east as Karinjah and first exacted from the village officers a pledge to pay *chauth*. In 1704 things had got to their worst; the Marathas swarmed throughout Berar like "ants or locusts" and laid bare whole districts, being joined by large numbers of the people. Zulfikar Khan, one of Aurangzebe's best captains, whom the Marathas always avoided in the field, drove them out of the province and relieved the Governor, who had been hemmed in at Ellichpore and thoroughly cowed. But they returned incessantly, levying *chauth* and *sardeshmookhi*, with the alternative of fire and sword, cutting off the sources of revenue, and wearying out the disorganized armies of the empire.

After Aurangzebe's death, the Marathas consolidated their predominance, and chauth and sardeshmookhi were formally granted by the Saiyad Ministers of Farokhsir in 1717 upon the six and a half soobahs of the Deccan. But in 1720 Chin Khalich Khan, Viceroy of the Deccan, under the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk, won his independence by three victories over the imperial lieutenants, or rather over the armies commanded by the partizans of the Saiyad Ministers who governed in the Emperor's name. Nizam-ul-Mulk had been joined by the Soobahdar of Berar. The first battle was near Boorhanpore in A. D. 1721, the second at Balapore, soon after; and the last decisive victory

* Above the ghats north of Nagpore.

was taken, in August A.D. 1724, at Shaker-Khelda, called *Fate-Khelda** from that day, in the present Buldanah district. From this date Berar has always been nominally subject to the Hyderabad dynasty. The Bhonslas posted their officers all over the province, they occupied it with their troops, they collected more than half the revenue, and they fought among themselves for possession of the right to collect; but, with the exception of a few parganas ceded to the Peshwa, the Nizam through all his misfortunes has constantly maintained his title as *de jure* sovereign of this country, and it was always admitted by the Marathas. Those misfortunes must be passed over here for want of space with only a mere allusion. A brief account of them is given in the article we are extracting from, and which tells also of the struggle for territory and revenue between Maratha and Moghul that commenced in 1737 under Raghoji Bhonsla, the founder of his family's independence, and ended by the same Raghoji signing at Deogaon in 1803, after the Maratha chiefs had been completely defeated by General Wellesley, a treaty which resigned all claim to territory and revenue west of the Wardah; Narnala and Gawilgurh remaining in his possession, with a small tract afterwards exchanged.

The material and even moral injury caused to this province by the wars of the 18th century must have been wide and deep. Described in the Ain-i-Akbari as highly cultivated and in parts populous, supposed by M. deThevenot in 1667 to be one of the wealthiest portions of the empire, it fell on evil days before the close of the 17th century. Cultivation fell off just when the finances were strained by the long wars; the local revenue officers rebelled; the army became mutinous; and the Marathas easily plundered a weak province, when they had divided its sinews by cutting off its trade. Wherever the Emperor appointed a jageerdar the Marathas appointed another, and both claimed the revenue; while foragers from each side exacted forced contributions: so that the harassed cultivator often threw up his land, and helped to plunder his neighbour. The Maratha by these means succeeded in fixing his hold on this province; but its resources were dilapidated, and its people must have been seriously demoralized by a *régime* of barefaced plunder and fleecing, without attempt at principle or stability.

* *Fath*, victory.

By the partition treaty of Hyderabad (dated 1804), the whole of Berar, including districts east of Wardah—but excluding certain tracts left with the Nagpore chiefs and the Peshwa, was made over in perpetual sovereignty to His Highness the Nizam. The forts of Gawilgurh and Narnala remained subject to Nagpore. Certain tracts about Sindkher and Jalna, in the south-west corner of the present Berar province, were restored by Sindia to the Hyderabad State; and thus after two centuries an independent Mussulman dynasty again ruled in the Deccan up to the skirts of the Sautpooras.

The peace of Deogaon had put a stop to actual warfare in Berar; but the people continued to suffer intermittently from the inroads of Pindaris, and incessantly from misgovernment. The province had been restored to the Nizam just at the time when confusion in his dominions was at its worst. The Nizam's territories are, writes General Wellesley (January 1804) "one complete chaos from the Godavery to Hyderabad." And again: "Sindkher is a nest of thieves. The situation of "this country is shocking; the people are starving in hun-"dreds; and there is no government to afford the slightest relief."

The war of 1817-18 did not seriously affect the tranquility of Berar, though there was fighting with the Maratha States in the east and west, and against the Pindaris beyond the Sautpooras. After the conclusion of this war a fresh treaty was made in 1822, which settled the frontier of Berar, and conferred upon the Nizam all the country west of the Wardah. The tracts lying east of that river were at length formally ceded to Nagpore, but the districts taken by the Peshwa in 1795, and those which had been left to the Bhonsla in 1803, were all restored to the Hyderabad State. Thus, the parganas across the Wardah of Ashti, Arwi, and Amner, which had belonged to Berar from very early days, were at length separated from this province; but the forts of Gawilgurh and Narnala were recovered, with the subjacent parganas of Akot, Argaon, and others, and all the hill-range known as the Melghat. The Peshwa restored Umarkher and other tracts in the south-east; while all claims by the Marathas on the Nizam for *chauth* were for ever extinguished.

From the report of Sir H. Russell, Resident at Hyderabad, we learn that in 1820 the troops in Berar amounted nomin-

ally to 26,000, an extravagant number, which proves the disorder of the country and the improvidence of its rulers. The report says further that this province is naturally the most fertile part of the Nizam's dominions, but that it has suffered severely from Pindaris and from the depredations of Naiks and Bheels, insomuch that the net revenue collected is not now (1815-20) more than half the sum which the province was estimated to yield at the close of the war in 1803. This is just what Wellesley predicted in 1804. "Unless the Soobah (he writes) be forced to reform his military establishment, take my word for it that the average of the Nizam's receipts (from Berar) for the next ten years will be even less than those of the last ten." And Wellesley goes on to point out, with characteristic sagacity, how the sudden cessation of arms in the Deccan must for the time even aggravate civil disorder under a native government. Large bodies of troops are disbanded, who become gangs of plunderers too strong for the weak police, while the spread of British annexation establishes rigid irresistible order all round, and drives all the brigands of India within the narrow limits of Native States which they can ravage with impunity. So Berar was harried from time to time by bands of men under leaders who set up in defiance of the Government on various pretexts, but always with the real object of plundering. Sometimes, the British Irregular Forces had to take the field in opposition: on one occasion they had to face a body of 4,000 men collected by a man who called himself Appa Sahib, the ex-Raja of Nagpore. The rebels were driven off; but Brigadier Onslow died on the field from a fall with his horse. This was in May 1849. In June, Brigadier Hampton's cavalry by forced marches got Appa Sahib's banditti within reach of their sabres; after a sharp and spirited action, in which the Brigadier was dangerously wounded, Appa Sahib was captured and his followers dispersed.

Throughout these troubles the behaviour of the Hindu deshmooks and other pargana officers was most significantly treasonable against the Nizam's government. They did their best to thwart his commanders and to abet the Pretenders, although the rebel bands plundered and ravished wherever they went.

It may here be mentioned that the last fight of this kind in Berar was at Chichamba near Risod, in 1859, when a

plundering party of Rohillas was pursued by a detachment of the Hyderabad Contingent into the village. Being thus driven to bay behind walls, they resisted an assault by the fatigued Contingent infantry, and Captain MacKinnon was there killed.

After the old war-time came the "cankers of a calm world." For then began the palmy days of the great farmers-general at Hyderabad, who flourished like green bay trees. Messrs. Palmer and Company overshadowed the Government, and very nearly proved too strong for Sir C. Metcalfe, when he laid the axe to the root of their power; they had made large loans at 24 per cent. to the Nizam's Government, for the maintenance of that very numerous cavalry which (as has been already mentioned) was organized at the instance of the British Resident for the protection of Berar. Then Poorun Mull, a mighty money-lender of Hyderabad, got most of Berar in farm; but in 1839 he was turned out of his districts by the Nizam's Minister, under pressure from the British Resident. Poorun Mull refused to quit hold of his security for advances made, and showed fight when Messrs. Pestanji sent agents to take his place—for after all the Nizam had only changed his banker. However, Poorun Mull had to give up; but he presented to the Hyderabad Government an account showing balance due to him of two millions sterling, which the ministry altogether refused to pay, proving, by a different system of book-keeping, that Poorun Mull was deeply in debt to the treasury.

Messrs. Pestanji and Company had no better luck in the sequel. These were enterprising Parsi merchants, who in 1825-26 made, according to their own statement, the first considerable exportation of cotton from Berar to Bombay. They gave liberal advances to cotton-growers, set up cotton-screws at Khamgaon and other places, and took up generally the export of produce from the Nizam's country. In 1841, large assignments of revenue in Berar for reimbursement of advances to the State were made to them by Chandu Lal; but in 1843 that Minister resigned, having conducted the State to the verge of bankruptcy, and Pestanji had to deal with another cabinet. He claimed about forty lakhs of rupees. Nevertheless, in 1845, he was ordered to give up his Berar districts; and on his refusal, his collecting agents were attacked at Parbani, Balapore, and Akolah. Sixteen of his men were

killed at the place first named, so he was forced to evacuate the assignments; while his subsequent importunities for payment seem to have been staved off by exchequer bills and cheques on native bankers, which all proved inconvertible currency.

Messrs. Pestanji and Co. had made large and liberal advances to land-tenants in Berar; they had thus restored cultivation over wide tracts, and rekindled the lamp in many deserted villages. Among Berar agriculturists they have left a very good reputation.

All these proceedings may have damaged the State's credit, as Raja Chandu Lal's financing had hampered its revenue; for in 1843, and in several succeeding years, the pay of the Nizam's irregular force maintained under the treaty of 1800 had to be advanced by the British Government. In 1850 it had fallen again into heavy arrears. There were other unsatisfied claims of the British Government on the Nizam; and his whole debt amounted to forty-five lakhs in 1853. The bankruptcy of the Hyderabad Government disorganized their administration; the non-payment of the troops continued to be a serious political evil. Therefore, in 1853, a new treaty was concluded with the Nizam, under which the existing Hyderabad Contingent force is maintained by the British Government, in lieu of the troops which the Nizam had been previously bound to furnish on demand in time of war; while, for the payment of this Contingent, and other claims on the Nizam, districts yielding a gross revenue of fifty lakhs of Rupees were assigned to our Government. And the districts in Berar—Paccenghat and Balaghat—which this treaty assigned to British management, are now popularly understood to form the province of Berar, although they do not at all coincide in extent with the boundaries of that province under the Nizam, still less with the imperial soobah.

The territory made over to the British under this treaty comprised, besides the Assigned Districts as they now exist, the districts of Dharaseo and the Raichore Doab. It was agreed that accounts should be annually rendered to the Nizam, and that any surplus revenue should be paid to him. His Highness was released from the obligation of furnishing a large force in time of war; the Contingent ceased to be part of

the Nizam's Army, and became an auxiliary force kept up by the British Government for the Nizam's use.

The provisions of the treaty of 1853, however, which required the submission of annual accounts of the Assigned Districts to the Nizam, were productive of much inconvenience and embarrassing discussions. Difficulties had also arisen regarding the levy of the 5 per cent. duty on goods under the commercial treaty of 1802. To remove these difficulties, and at the same time to reward the Nizam for his services in 1857, a new treaty was concluded in December 1860, by which the debt of fifty lakhs due by the Nizam was cancelled; the territory of Surapore, which had been confiscated for the rebellion of the Rajah, was ceded to the Nizam; and the districts of Dharasco and the Raichore Doab were restored to him. On the other hand, the Nizam ceded certain districts on the left bank of the Godavery, traffic on which river was to be free from all duties, and agreed that the remaining Assigned Districts in Berar, together with other districts, making up a gross revenue of Rupees 32,00,000 (£320,000) should be held in trust by the British Government for the purposes specified in the treaty of 1853; but that no demand for accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Assigned Districts should be made. Certain territorial exchanges were also made, with the object of bringing under British administration those lands within these districts which were held in *Jageer* for payment of troops, or which were allotted for the Nizam's privy purse.

The history of the Assigned Districts since 1853 is marked by no important political events beside the change made under the treaty of 1861. Its smooth course was scarcely ruffled even by the cyclone of 1857; whatever fires may have been smouldering beneath the surface, the country remained calm, measuring its behaviour not by Delhi, but by Hyderabad. In 1858, Tatya Topi got into the Sautpoora hills, and tried to break across southward that he might stir up the Deccan; but he was headed at all outlets, and never got away into the Berar valley.

The management of these districts by the Nizam's officers had been worse than the contemporary administration of the adjoining Nagpore territory, which was during a long minority under British regency, and which continued to be

well governed until it lapsed. Consequently, a stream of emigrants had flowed toward the Nagpore country across the Wardah from Berar. "And thus" (writes Sir R. Temple in 1867) "the condition of Berar when the province was assigned to "British management, though weakly, and needing restora-"tive measures, was not beyond the hope of speedy recovery. "And fortunately the means of restoration were at hand; for "the soil was famed far and wide among the peasantry for its "fertility; and its repute, always high, was further enhanced "by the fact of so much of it having remained fallow of late "years—a circumstance which was supposed to ensure a rich "return to those who reclaimed the waste and raised the first "crops on virgin culture. The neighbouring districts were "full of families who had emigrated thither from Berar, and "who, with the usual attachment of the people to their original "patrimony, were anxious to return on any suitable oppor-"tunity. Thus hundreds of families and thousands of indivi-"duals immigrated back into Berar. Many villages in the "Nagpore country lost many of their hands in this way, and "were sometimes put to serious straits. Some apprehension "was even caused to the Nagpore officials. But of course the "natural course of things had its way, and eastern Berar be-"came replenished. This was only one mode out of several, "which it would be tedious to detail, whereby the cultivation "of Berar was restored and augmented.

"But there shortly supervened the consequences of the "American war, which indeed stimulated many parts of "India, but which (if the metaphor is admissible) positively "electrified Berar. Before this, cotton had been one out of "many staples. It now became the prevailing, absorbing, "predominating product. Much of other sorts of culture was "displaced to make room for it. The people imported quan-"tities of food grain from the Nagpore country, in order that "they might have the more land whereon to raise the remu-"nerative cotton crop. The staple, too, is one that requires "much manual toil in weeding, picking, ginning, packing, and "the like. Hence there arose a great and urgent demand for "rural labour, which of course operated to raise the standard "of wages. A great exportation of cotton to Bombay was "soon established. The importation of foreign produce was "far from proportionate; consequently, much of the return

" for this cotton consisted of cash and bullion. This circum-
" stance, making money cheap, tended to raise the prices of all
" things. Another effect was that the labouring and producing
" classes, especially the agriculturists, were rapidly enriched.

" At the very same time, the construction of Railway
" works throughout the whole length of the province was at its
" full swing, not only causing the employment of all labor, skill-
" ed and unskilled, that could be got on the spot, but also
" introducing a large foreign element which settled temporarily,
" at least, in the province Thus the value of labour, and the
" rates of prices generally, were still further enhanced.

" In other parts of India, the operation of these or simi-
" lar causes has been perceptible, but in many parts it has been
" partial only; in others its force may have been detracted from
" by other influences. But in Berar it was universal, extend-
" ing from one end of the province to the other; and there
" was nothing whatever to counteract its force. It is this sort
" of universality which constitutes, perhaps, the peculiarity of
" the process in these districts.

" This state of things has rendered the people generally
" prosperous, progressive, and contented. Some classes do un-
" fortunately suffer therefrom. This, though perhaps it may
" be mitigated, cannot altogether be helped. Those who suffer
" will naturally complain, but that the accession to provincial
" prosperity has been vast and rapid is unquestionable. The
" most sanguine anticipations of the growth of the province in
" importance have been more than realized, and there is every
" thing in favor of its further increase."

SECTION III.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

3. Under this head it will not be expected that any mention should be made of the political and administrative duties pertaining to the office of the British representative at the Court of the Nizam, other than those which relate to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. With reference to these districts, the Resident at Hyderabad stands in the position of a Chief

Commissioner, the head of a local administration immediately subordinate to the Government of India.

The sovereignty of Berar belonging to the Nizam, the functions of the British Government are those of an independent steward, to whom have been delegated absolute powers, subject to the one proviso that surplus revenue after defrayal of all charges be handed over to the Nizam. The province is easily held. There is not a soldier of the regular British Army serving in it. The only troops are a troop of cavalry, a battery of artillery, and a regiment of infantry; all native, and belonging to the Hyderabad Contingent. But the province is charged with the maintenance of the Contingent which is (with the above exception) serving in the Deccan. Thus, 29½ lakhs of its income is absorbed before a rupee of expenditure within its limits is paid. Yet, though administrative establishments and civil charges have largely increased of late years, an annual surplus is the rule, and not the exception. The courts, the police, the fiscal machinery, and educational agencies, are all managed on the same principles, laws, and rules, as in the old British provinces, and year by year are growing in precision and efficiency. The suppression of violent crime on the one hand, and the increase of peaceful litigation on the other, have been remarkable. A Revenue Survey, field by field on the best Bombay method, has been proceeded with and is nearing completion. To this is superadded a record of rights. By all this there will be virtually accorded to the people, a permanent and heritable title in the soil and a moderate land tax, averaging about 14 annas 10 pies (1*s.* 7*d.*) per annum on the cultivated acre with a limitation of demand for a term of 30 years. Leasing rules have also been promulgated and acted on, whereby those who take up waste or fallow land obtain terms favorable to the enterprise of the husbandman and to the outlay of his little capital. There has been the regular investigation (now completed) into revenue-free and rent-free tenure, and these cases have been carefully dealt with. Further, the rich forest tracts on the northern and southern boundaries of the province have been brought under regular supervision, and the foundation of a system of forestry and forest conservancy has been laid. Here, as elsewhere, the old forests used to be wastefully expended. It is hoped that the remnant of these shall be so tended as to facilitate re-production; and that woods

and coppices shall be formed among the bare plains of the open country." Till December 1871 a special Commissioner was appointed to watch over all affairs relating to cotton.

If to the above extracts from the Resident's Administration Report for 1866-67 be added a simple enumeration of the officers now holding Government appointments in Berar, a full view of the form of administration pursued in the province will be obtained. There are under the Resident:—

2 Commissioners of Divisions charged with supervision of all branches of administration and armed with the powers of Civil and Sessions Judges in other provinces. The duties of Judicial Commissioner are performed by the Resident.

5 Deputy Commissioners of Districts and one Assistant Commissioner wielding the powers of a Deputy Commissioner in a sub-division which is equivalent to a District.

15 Assistant Commissioners, 2 of whom are Natives of India.

8 Extra-Assistant Commissioners, of whom 6 are Natives of India.

1	Inspector General of Police...	European.
6	District Superintendents of Police ...	do.
2	Assistant do. do. ...	do.
1	Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment...	do.
1	Deputy do. do.	do.
8	Assistant do. do. ...	do.
1	Director of Public Instruction	do.
1	Deputy Conservator of Forests... ...	do.
1	Assistant do.	do.
1	Sanitary Commissioner	do.
1	Civil Surgeon	do.
1	do.	Eurasian.

2 Assistants to Cotton Commissioner, 1 of whom is a native.

* 1 Inspector General of Registration ... European.

From this list, it will be seen that above the ranks of Tehsildar, and Police and Educational District Inspector, there were engaged in the administration of the province during 1872-73—

3	Covenanted Civilians.		
2	Covenanted Medical Officers.		
23	Military Officers.		
19	Uncovenanted	European Officers.	
2	Do.	Eurasian	,,
2	Do.	Mahomedan	,,
2	Do.	Parsee	,,
5	Do.	Hindu	,,

SECTION IV.

CHARACTER OF [illegible] SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

4. The account given of these in the *Gazetteer* pages 96 to 110, is here reproduced, with one or two slight alterations in the text and some omissions which, though rather detracting from the force of the original article, may perhaps be excused for the sake of brevity.

After some hesitation (for a settlement in the North-west Provinces model was first actually ordered) the Bombay system of survey and settlement according to fields has been adopted in Berar. The whole country is being surveyed, marked off into plots, and assessed at rates which hold good for 30 years. Subject to certain restrictions, the occupant is absolute proprietor of his holdings; may sell, let, or mortgage it, or any part of it; cultivate it or leave it waste, so long as he pays its assessment, which is fixed for the term of the settlement (usual-

* This Officer who is an Assistant Commissioner performs also the duties of a Small Cause Court Judge.

ly thirty years,) and may then be revised only on general principles; that is, the assessment of an entire district or village may be raised or lowered as may seem expedient, but the impost may not be altered to the detriment of any occupant on account of his own improvements.

Of the restrictions on this principle, some are intended to guard the rights of Government, and to check the tendency to excessive sub-division of land—the chief defect of a peasant proprietary system—and the rest to protect the interest of persons other than the occupant who may have an interest in the holding. First, if an occupant wishes to do anything which will destroy the value of his land, as to quarry in it, he must apply for permission to do so, and pay a fine to compensate Government for the prospective loss of assessment. Secondly, not less than the entire assessment of each field is to be levied. If, consequently, one share of a field is resigned, and the other sharers will not take it up themselves, nor get some one else to do so, the whole field must be resigned. Thirdly, a shared field once resigned must be taken up again as a whole and no further sub-division of shares, after the settlement is once made, is permitted.

An occupant may always resign his holding (or any portion of it, being an entire field or distinct share in one) by simply giving a written notice of his intention before a certain date, which frees him of all liabilities from the current year. When the registered holder alienates his estate, he does it by surrender and admittance, like an English copy-holder. Indeed, the Berar occupancy tenure has many features resembling the copyhold estate in the reservations of manorial rights.

Thus, in fifteen years the Berar cultivator has passed from all the evils of rack-renting, personal insecurity, and uncertain ownership of land, to a safe property and a fixed assessment.

The existing occupancy tenures of Berar may be thus classified:—

Land is held—

1.—By proprietors who manage each his own plot in his own family.

2.—By proprietors working together on the joint-stock or co-operative system.
3.— ,, the *Metairie*—halving the gross produce.
4.— ,, the *Metairie*—halving the net produce.
5.— ,, money rents.
6.— ,, proprietors employing hired labour.

Land is now very commonly held on the joint-stock principle. Certain persons agree to contribute shares of cultivating expenses, and to divide the profits in proportion to those shares, that proportion being usually determined by the number of plough-cattle employed by each partner. These shareholders have co-ordinate proprietary rights in the land. If you admit a partner without stipulation as to term, you cannot turn him out when you wish to get rid of him although you can dissolve the partnership by division of shares.

It is not always easy to distinguish proprietary shareholders from sub-tenants, but the partner is he who has put in a share of capital and stock on loan from the proprietor, and after accounting for all advances receives a stipulated share of the net profit and of cultivation. If the sub-tenant has subscribed any capital, that transaction is adjusted separately.

The *batai* sub-tenure (metairie) was formerly, and is still, very common in Berar. These are the ordinary terms of the *batai* contract :—The registered occupant of the land pays the assessment on it, but makes it over entirely to the *metayer*, and receives as rent half the crop after it has been cleaned and made ready for market. The proportion of half is invariable, but the *metayer* sometimes deducts his seed before dividing the grain. He (the sub-tenant) finds seed, labour, oxen, and all cultivating expenses. The period of lease is usually fixed, but it depends on the state of the land. If it is bad, the period may be long; but no term of *metairie* holding gives any right of occupancy.

Metairies are going out of fashion. As the country gets richer the prosperous cultivator will not agree to pay a rent of half the produce, and demands admission to partnership. Money-rents are also coming into usage slowly—mainly, I think, because the land now occasionally falls into the hands

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of classes who do not cultivate, and who are thus obliged to let to others. The money-lenders can now sell up a cultivator living on his field, and give a lease for it; formerly they could hardly have found a tenant.

Many persons now hold substantial estates, particularly in the Berar valley. These are usually village or pargana officials, who have had good opportunities of getting hold of the best fields. Several could be named who are registered occupants of 300 and 400 acres, and a few have larger holdings rated at rupees 1,000 or upwards of land revenue. It may be affirmed, however, that in almost all these instances the land is really possessed by a family of shareholding kinsmen, who assist in the management and divide the profits—not, as in England, by a single proprietor. These large landowners farm most of their fields by hired labour, providing seed and plough-cattle, though, where the lands are scattered in different villages, they are often leased out. The rate of wages of farm-labourers is as high as rupees 8 monthly in the centre of the vale along the railway; in the more backward tracts it falls to rupees 25 or rupees 40 yearly, with food and clothing beside. Further down south the labourer still gets a share of the produce only.

The British Government introduced in 1865 a system of leasing for thirty years uncultivated villages upon terms which fix a rental rising gradually with the spread of cultivation. At the expiry of this period the lessee will be proprietor of the whole estate at the full assessment; or he may refuse to engage for the total area, when he will subside into an ordinary patel.

Tenure by office.

While in Berar the tenure of land, except by special grants, was always very loose, the tenure of revenue offices, with all the rights, perquisites, and immunities which convey usufruct of land or shares in the produce has from the earliest times been strong and steadfast. For this reason the office of patel is much prized, and is virtually a family possession with all the dignities and emoluments pertaining thereto, as though the actual appointment to the positive duties of a patel lies with the Revenue Administration, the heir succeeds on a death vacancy un-

less he is quite unfit. The patel has always been the agent between the state and the village tenants for cultivation and collections; he used to be paid by rent-free land, money dues, and dignities, the whole being grouped under the term "watan." Under our rule he and his coadjutor the putwari receive only a fixed percentage on the collections, but the importance of their office is undiminished. Deshmooks and despandias were the superior officers of pargana or revenue sub-divisions. Under the Mahomedan government they held by virtue of office the right to take certain dues from the revenue collected in their sub-divisions, and some of the more powerful families, of which one or two representatives still remain, received large grants of land in jageer, and patents for the collection of additional subsidies, on condition of military or police service and the maintenance of order. But when the Nizam and the Marathas came to struggle for the revenue of Berar they were too powerful to let any subjects stand between them and the full demand; while wherever the Marathas got complete mastery those keen financiers dispensed altogether with the services, and therefore with the claims, of untrustworthy and influential collectors not directly subordinate to themselves. The deshmooks and despandias have now no official duties, their families enjoy certain allowances which are charged upon the net land revenue.

Tenure by Grant.

The tenures of land by grant of the sovereign power differ not essentially from the estates of the same kind all over India. These estates were always granted free. The jageer of Berar seems to have been originally a mere assignment of revenue for military service and the maintenance of order by armed control of certain districts. In later times the grant was occasionally made to civil officers for the maintenance of due state and dignity. The interest of the stipendiary did not ordinarily extend beyond his own life, and the jageer even determined at pleasure of the sovereign, or it was transferred on failure of service to another person who undertook the conditions. But some of these grants when given to powerful families acquired an hereditary character. When Berar was made over in 1853 to the British, some villages were under assignment to jageerdars for the maintenance of troops, and these were given up by their holders. Up to that date, however, the system of *tankha jageer*,

or assignment for army payments—by which whole parganas in Berar had been formerly held—had barely survived. The irregularities of the old practice were notorious. A few followers to enable the jageerdar to collect the revenue were sometimes the only armed force really maintained; no musters were held, and when troops were seriously called out the jageerdar made hasty levies, or occasionally absconded altogether.

There are still several personal jageers without condition in Berar which have been confirmed to the holders as a heritable possession. But none of these were made hereditary by original grant, save only the estates given to pious or venerable persons—*Saiads*, *fakirs*, *pirzadas*, and the like—and perhaps an estate which was first assigned as an appanage to members of the reigning family. Other jageers have been obtained by court interest, acquired by local officers during their tenure of power, or allotted to them for maintenance of due state and dignity, and such holdings were often continued afterwards as a sort of pension which slided into inheritance. The term *jageer* seems to mean, in these districts, any rent-free holding of one or more whole mouzas. Almost every jageer title was given by the Delhi Emperor or the Nizam, one or two by the Peshwa; but not one full grant derives from the Bhonsla dynasty, which never arrogated to itself that sovereign prerogative.

Other service tenures are also noticed—grants allowed as a species of black-mail to secure immunity from the attacks of robber chiefs, land allotted in pension to men who assisted in the collection of land-tax and the work of administration like our tehsil peons, and, commonest of all, the village grants of land to the menial servants of the village community and to artizans which are still more prized as hereditary possessions.

Grants to religious or charitable institutions by the sovereigns or their deputies are very numerous; none of them date from a time earlier than the 17th century, and most of these are under the seal of Aurangzebe to Mahomedans. Land has been made over rent-free for the support of many mosques, Hindu temples, holy places, tombs, dharamsalas (or hospices), and shrines innumerable. Money payments from certain revenues have been allotted, and the right to collect dues from specified villages. Where the

grants were for religious rites, liturgies, or menial services at an institution, they have shown a tendency, perceptible even in Christian countries, to merge into personal estates vesting in an ecclesiastical family or community. The services have become obsolete, and the buildings decayed. These grants, or inams, are now continued on condition of service and maintenance of buildings.

Personal Grants.

Other grants are personal by origin. It was very common for the Moghul rulers, and for the Marathas while they had power, to make petty allotments of rent-free land for the maintenance of persons whose piety, poverty, or learning gave them some claim. Waste land was usually granted, often on a life-tenure only, but a little interest got the rent-free estate continued to heirs, and tenures of this sort are among the oldest in the province.

SECTION V.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

5. Under this head it is only necessary to transcribe, with one or two alterations, from the Administration Report for 1870-71.

The province of Berar is divided into two divisions, which are distinguished as East and West Berar. Hence probably the origin of the common expression "the Berars," which has, however, no warrant either in the history or the geography of the country. Five districts and one sub-division of a district, with an average area of 2,833 square miles, are comprised in the above two divisions. These again are sub-divided into 21 Tehsilees, or revenue and judicial sub-divisions, with an average area of 810 square miles. There are 71 magistrates of all grades, most of them exercising civil and revenue powers; and 2,632 police, to a population of upwards of two millions. This is at the rate of one policeman for about every 847 of the inhabitants.

There are 7,662 villages in Berar, at an average distance of 23 miles from the nearest court. One Commissioner has

his Head-quarters at Akolah, the other at Oomraottee. The principal towns of the province are:—

Oomraottee	...	...	23,410
Khamgaon	...	...	9,432
Ellichpore	...	...	27,782
Sheagaon	...	...	7,450
Akote ...	...	...	14,006
Karinja ...	...	...	11,750

There are not more than 31 towns in which the population exceeds 5,000 souls. Marathi is the local vernacular of the whole province.

The land revenue demand in 1872-73 was Rupees 59,04,058 (£590,406) and the gross revenue Rupees 80,97,824 (£809,782). Subjoined is a table showing the contributions to these totals of the several districts with the population of each as ascertained by the Census of 1867—since which signs of increase, especially in the town population, have been plainly observed:—

Name of District.	Land revenue in 1872-73	Gross revenue in 1872-73.	Population in 1867.
Akolah ...	17,67,013	24,00,032	649,134
Oomraottee .	14,26,600	21,51,747	407,276
Ellichpore .	9,09,371	12,60,105	344,358
Buldanah	9,30,772	10,75,888	353,436
Woon . .	3,82,363	6,45,690	477,361
Bassim ...	4,87,939	564,362	*
Total...	59,04,058 £590,406	80,97,824 £809,782	2,231,565

* This district having been formed after the Census was taken, the figures for it cannot be shown separately, but are included in those given for the Akolah District.

SECTION VI.

DETAILS OF LAST CENSUS.

6. When the Census was taken in 1867, a short chapter was devoted to it in the Administration Report for that year, which is here inserted, as it is understood that, for some time to come, reference to one single report that shall briefly collate what has been, and is to be, said under standing sections not annually subject to variation will be found convenient.

The first Census, ever taken in the province, was carried out during the night of the 7th and 8th November 1867, by an enumeration, made from house to house, of all the people then and there present. The persons appointed to be enumerators were the village and pargana officers (despandias, patels, putwarrees, &c.,) assisted and superintended by the police, the schoolmasters, and the whole rank and file of Government Officers. There were also a few paid enumerators employed for the towns. Before the night of the 7th November, all the houses in every township had been counted, the serial number had been marked on the wall, and the corresponding figure had been entered, with the owner's name and profession, in the printed return which had been given to each enumerator, who began to fill up the remaining columns immediately after dark on the evening of the Census night. It was arranged to number all persons who should alight at railway stations within Berar from trains during that night; each English householder filled in a separate form, and from the heads of the Customs and Police, returns were obtained of the number of persons belonging to their departments.

Thus, a vast majority of the people were numbered at night, but in the wilder tracts of jungle or hill-country, in outlying hamlets, or isolated huts, in camps of Brinjarees, or of wandering tribes, the Census was made during the preceding day, and the persons so numbered were strictly enjoined to remain at home for the night.

On the whole, I believe that the Deputy Commissioners have very good reason for stating that the Census has been taken most accurately and comprehensively; and

I submit that this result is very creditable to all the District Officers, by whose exertions it has been secured. They devoted to this work their time and attention for many days, they laid out their plans with careful forethought, and executed them with skill and success. I may also say that the good sense, good temper, and intelligence displayed by the people of Berar were very encouraging.

The results of the measure thus taken have been lucidly and succinctly summarized and tabulated by Mr. Lyall, the Commissioner of West Berar, from whose report the contents of this chapter are mostly extracted.

The following table shows the entire population :—

Districts.	Square miles.	No. of Towns and Villages.	Houses.	Population.	Average No. to each square mile	Average number in each house.	REMARKS.
1. Akolah... ..	3,396	1,344	163,579	649,134	191	3	
2. Melikur ..	3,013	967	71,288	353,436	117	4	
3. Oomraottee . .	*2,643	911	87,841	407,276	154	4	* NOTE.—These areas are only approximate, that is, they have not been ascertained by scientific survey.
4. Woon	*5,510	1,634	99,308	477,361	86	4	
5. Ellichpore ...	*1,122	514	66,333	303,953	270	4	
5. Melghat ...	1,650	324	7,411	40,405	24	5	
Total ..	17,334	5,694	495,760	2,231,565	128	4	

The total population of Berar is 2,231,565, with an area of 17,334 square miles. In Part I, Volume XI. of the Annals of Indian Administration, which gives statistics for all India, the population and area of Berar are set down as 1,535,935 and 17,334, so that the actual considerably exceeds

the estimated population. We are still uncertain about the exact area of the whole province, for a part of Mehkur and all the large district of Woon still remain to be surveyed, but for this table I have taken the accepted estimate.

The average density to the square mile in Berar is 128; a number higher than in any division of the neighbouring Central Provinces, though far below the average of the North-West Provinces. This average indicates a paucity of population, which is remarkable when it is contrasted with the cultivated area. In the subjoined table, I compare Berar with the districts of the North-Western Provinces, which come nearest to it in percentage of cultivation on area, and in average density on the square mile :—

	Percentage of cultivation.	Average density.
Banda (1853)	43·9	247
Lullutpoor (1865)	17·1	127
N. W. Provinces Terraie (1865) .	18·9	125
Berar (1867)	43·1	128

Here I insert also a table borrowed from the Central Provinces' Census Report, the Berar statistics having been now added for comparison :—

Persons to the square mile in—

Berar.		Central Provinces.		Punjab.		Bombay.		Madras.	
Akolah ...	191	Nursingpore	176	Thaneysur ...	212	Tanna ...	150	Cannanore	140
Oomraottee, including Ellichpore	139	Nagpore ...	172	Lahore ..	209	Ahmedabad ..	149	Vellore	123
Mehkur ...	117	Wardah ...	144	Goojeranwalla	147	Sholapur	135	Guntoor	119

The distribution of the population is shown thus :—

Districts.	Places with a population less than 1,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 1,000 to 5,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 10,000 to 50,000 souls.	Total number of inhabited places.
1 Akolah ...	1,305	27	9	3 { Akolah .. Akote . Ballapore .. }	1,344
2 Mehkur ..	915	50	2	.. ..	967
3 Oomraottee ..	836	69	4	2 { Oomraottee .. Karanjah ... }	911
4 { Ellichpore ..	460	44	8	2 { Ellichpore ... Paratwara Mily. Cantonment. . }	514
4 { Melghat ..	324		...	{	324
5 Woon ..	1,584	50	...	{	1,634
Total ...	5,424	240	23	7	5,694

Of the towns, Ellichpore is the largest, having a population of 27,782 souls; Oomraottee comes next, having 23,410, then Akolah, having 14,606, and Akote (in the Akolah District) having 14,006.

The proportion between the sexes is compared with results from other parts of India, in the subjoined table :—

Females.	Proportion of females to males.		
	All ages.	Adults.	Infants.
N. W. Provinces	46·38	47·50	44·
Central Provinces	48·8	50·	47·
Berar	48·3	48·8	46·9

The classification of the people according to their employments is given next; but the numbers in this table represent adult males only :—

Classification of the people.

| | | |

The proportion of convictions during the previous year for offences against property on the total adult population was, for every 1,000 adult males 1·61, for every 1,000 adult females 12; that of convictions for offences against the human body was for every 1,000 adult males ·43, for every 1,000 adult females ·02. The criminal classes do not therefore seem to constitute any large section of the population.

The Mussulmen constitute only 6·94 per cent. of the whole population. The Brahmins, who belong almost entirely by origin to Maharashtra, number 49,843 souls. Many Mahrathas of no particular family claim the honor of a Rajpoot descent. The distinction is also claimed by the Rajahs of the Melghat and Satpoora range who assert that they are Rajpoots depressed by the necessities of a mountain life, whereas they are Gonds or Koorkoos elevated by generations of a clan-chieftainship. The bulk of the population of course falls under the general head of Sudras, in which the industrial classes are included. But the paucity of the Khakrobs or Bungees (scavenger caste), the total number of whom is only 503, and who are often so strong elsewhere, is a serious sanitary evil; and efforts to induce any immigration of this caste from the neighbouring provinces have hitherto been unsuccessful."

SECTION VII.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

7. When the management of Berar was assigned in 1853 to the British Government, its administration was entrusted to five English Officers assisted by an establishment of clerks. There were only two Deputy Commissioners with Districts whose very designation—North and South Berar—shows, according to the light of after experience, how inadequately the duties of Government could have been carried on. In spite of the strenuous efforts made to overtake the work that devolved on these few officers it became evident in 1856 that more hands were required. In 1860 we find the Berar Commission composed of a Commissioner (who supervised all the work of

the province, Revenue, Judicial and Miscellaneous), 4 Deputy Commissioners, 8 Assistant Commissioners, 10 Extra Assistant Commissioners, 1 Inam Commissioner, 1 Superintendent of Central Jail, and 1 Superintendent of Police.

Departments soon began to grow. A Police Department was organized in 1862; an Educational Department in 1866; the Commissionerships in East and West Berar and the district of Ellichpore were created in July 1867. In 1870, the province emerged equipped with every sort of official employed in purely British Territories, down to a Sanitary Commissioner. The present form and strength of the Administration have been shown already: it only remains to say that there have been no changes during the year under review.

SECTION VIII.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER ALLIES.

8. It will be obvious from a glance at its geography and history that no remarks can be made under this head in connection with Berar.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SECTION I.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

9. The Survey Settlement has made good progress: it commenced work for the season under report on the 25th October 1871.

The return from England of an Assistant Superintendent permitted the formation of an additional classing establishment, so that there were nine establishments in the field, six for measuring and there for classing operations, against eight in the preceding year.

Out-turn of work.

10. The out-turn of work, both in measurement and classification, is larger than in the previous year, as shown by the figures subjoined, and, at the same time, there has been a satisfactory reduction in the cost per acre:—

Year ending 31st October	Area measured in acres	Area tested.	Cost per acre.
	Measurement.		
1871	1,222,135 ...	68,190 ...	0-2-4¼
1872	1,648,358 ...	88,292 ...	0-1-9
	Classification.		
1871	965,755 ...	50,850 ...	0-0-11
1872	1,601,970 ...	63,790 ...	0-0- 7

The large increase in measurement and the reduction of cost under that head are accounted for by large tracts of waste land in the Woon district having been brought under measurement. This land, though of good quality, is covered with jungle, and, there being no likelihood of its being brought under cultivation for many years, was measured in the lump, instead of being broken up into fields of a size convenient for cultivation, as is done with waste land of small extent, or which is likely to be required for cultivation.

The three classing establishments between them completed the classification of the two entire talookas of Poosad and Darwah; in which are extensive waste tracts which are not submitted to detailed classification in the same manner as cultivated fields or waste land which has been broken up for cultivation. The diligence of the classing officers had doubtless much to say to the increase shown in their returns.

The amount of measurement was also more than in the previous season by 20,102 acres, while the percentage of error was slightly less. It is worth noting that the whole of the testing work done by the classing establishments was performed by the European Officers in charge of those establishments.

Cost of Survey operations.

11. The cost of the survey operations during the year under report was Rupees 2,50,782 (£25,078, 4*s*.), or Rupees 4,813 (£481, 6*s*.) more than in the previous year. This increase was caused by the maintenance at full strength during the entire season of an additional establishment, which entailed incidental expenses on account of hire of flagholders, chainmen, &c.

Boundary disputes.

12. The number of boundary disputes has decreased from 130 in 1871 to 60 in 1872: 53 of these were disposed of by the Survey Officers and the remaining 7 by arbitration. In 9 cases appeals were preferred, and, with the exception of one, all decisions were confirmed. The comparatively small number of these disputes is accounted for by the survey operations having been conducted in talooks where there were large tracts of waste land, in which, the demand for land being very small and its value very low, there is naturally but little food for disputation over boundary lines.

Rectification of boundary.

13. In the year under review, the rectification of the Berar frontier line, undertaken by Mr. E. A. Hobson, has been brought to a close. The distance traversed by this officer was 769 miles. The cost of adjusting the boundary amounted to Rs. 55,290 (£5,529), which gives an average of Rupees 71-14-5 (£ 7, 3*s*. 9¾*d*.) per mile.

As a result of these operations, an exchange of villages with H. H. the Nizam's Government was effected, which gave a numerical increase to the number of villages under British administration in Berar.

Work to be done.

14. The number of these now is 6,795, instead of 6,753 as reported last year. Of this number, 657 have to be measured, 1,774 classed, and 2,598 settled. Another consequence of the exchange referred to is that we have now to state, in modification of what was mentioned in last year's Report, that the Survey Officers have yet to conduct the work of measurement in six of the twenty talookas in the Assigned Districts, classing operations in eight, and settlement in nine talookas.

It is believed that before next season four measuring establishments and one classing establishment can be dispensed with—an anticipation which shows that the end of the present survey settlement is not far off.

Results of survey.

15. What that settlement has done for the province may be seen from the following extract from the report lately submitted by the Officiating Superintendent:—

"The annual increase of revenue from last year's settlement amounted to Rupees 2,14,786 (£ 21,478, 12*s*.), or rather over 85 per cent. of the year's expenditure. The total increase of revenue to the province resulting from the survey settlements is Rupees 12,32,802 (£ 123,280, 4*s*.), while the total cost of survey operations from the commencement has only amounted to Rupees 18,15,138 (£ 181,543, 16*s*.), so that an expenditure of £ 181,500, extending over a period of 12 years, is yielding an annual return of £123,200, and even if the sum expended on erecting boundary marks in villages leased out under the waste land Rules, which, as I have above mentioned, is an exceptional expenditure, and one which can yield no return, be included, the total expenditure only amounts to £ 187,800."

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* Exclusive of 874 villages in the Melghat talook, to which it has been decided not to extend survey operations.

SECTION II.

WASTE LANDS.

16. In 1864 certain rules for granting waste lands were prepared, and received the sanction of Government; they were framed principally for application in the Woon district which was comparatively at that time so deserted as to render it an object to attract settlers and capitalist farmers by granting peculiarly favorable leases on a tenure quite new to the province. In the year 1865 443 villages were let out on lease in the Woon district; of these 201 were partially cultivated and 242 were altogether waste. During the succeeding 5 years, of the 242 waste villages 164 were brought under cultivation; in 69 preparation was being made to bring waste land under the plough, leaving 9 villages in which nothing was done. But just then it was found out that the object with which the rules were framed in 1864 had been fulfilled, and that the granting of leases under them was likely to entail loss on Government and inconvenience to the Forest Department in consequence of leased villages coming in the centre of desirable tracts of forest. Consequently the sanction of the Government of India was sought and obtained to a temporary suspension of the rules in question.

Approximately, the uncultivated area in the province is 5,280,000 acres, of which 1,060,000 are grazing land, 2,200,000 cultivable and 2,020,000 uncultivable. The area actually under cultivation is 5,691,000 acres.

SECTION III.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

There are no Government Estates in Berar to be reported on.

SECTION IV.

WARDS' ESTATES.

Nor are there any Wards' Estates.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

SECTION I.

17. The Acts of the Indian Legislature which are in force in Berar have been made applicable by virtue of an order from the Viceroy and Governor General of India in his executive capacity. Obviously, no legislative enactment could be introduced in any other way in a territory of which the sovereignty belongs to a native prince.

It has been usual for the Resident of the time being to recommend the extension of any Act which it is thought would work well, and up to present date we have the undermentioned Acts regulating the action of the governors and the duties, privileges, and liabilities of the governed in the province :—

Number and year of the Act.	Subject.
I. of 1871.	Cattle Trespass.
II of 1863.	Appeals to Privy Council.
III. of 1867.	Public Gambling.
V. of 1861.	Police Act
*V. of 1865.	Marriage Act.
V. of 1871.	Prisoners
VI. of 1864.	Whipping Act.
VI. of 1866.	Arms Act continuance.
VII. of 1864.	Salt.
VII. of 1870.	Court Fees' Act.
VIII. of 1859.	Civil Procedure.
VIII. of 1869.	Code of Criminal Procedure Amendment.
VIII. of 1871.	Registration.
IX. of 1860.	Employers and Railway workmen.
IX. of 1871.	Limitation
X of 1865.	Indian Succession Act.
X of 1869	Police Superannuation Funds.

* Repealed.

X. of 1870.—Land Acquisition Act.
XI. of 1865.—Mofussil Small Causes.
XIV. of 1843.—Salt.
XIV. of 1866.—Post Office Act.
*XV. of 1867.—Punjab Municipal Committees.
XV. of 1869.—Prisoners' Testimony Act.
XVIII. of 1869.—General Stamp Act.
XIX. of 1869.—Administration of Estates.
XXI. of 1869.—European Vagrancy.
XXII. of 1864.—Military Cantonment.
*XXII. of 1866.—Extension of Marriage Act.
XXIII. of 1861.—Amendment of Civil Procedure Code.
XXIII. of 1871.—Pensions and Grants.
XXIV. of 1867.—Administrator General's Act.
*XXV. of 1861.—Criminal Procedure Code.
XXV. of 1867.—Printing Presses and Books.
XXVI. of 1870.—Prisons.
XXVI. of 1871.—Land Improvement.
XXVII. of 1860.—Collection of Debts on Succession.
XXVII. of 1870.—Penal Code Amendment.
XXXI. of 1860.—Arms Act.
XXXVI. of 1865.—Salt.
XLV. of 1860.—Penal Code.
Bombay Act No. 1 of 1865.—Survey demarcation of lands.

Acts introduced during the year 1872.

I. of 1872.—The Indian Evidence Act.
II. of 1872.—Punjab Municipal Committees.
VI. of 1872.—The Oaths Act.
IX. of 1872.—The Indian Contract Act.
X. of 1872.—The Code of Criminal Procedure.
XVIII. of 1872.—The Indian Evidence Amendment Act.
XIX. of 1872.—An Act to amend the definition of the word 'Coin' in the Indian Penal Code.

SECTION II.

POLICE.

Strength and distribution.

18. The police remained of the same strength as in the previous year, the force consisting of an Inspector General, 6 District Superintendents, 2 Assistant Superintendents, 16 Inspectors, 94 Chief

Repealed

Constables, 326 Head Constables, 2,147 Constables, and 40 Camel Sowars, distributed as under:—

Districts.	Inspector General.	District Superintendents.	Assistant Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Chief Constables.	Head Constables.	Foot Constables.	Camel Sowars.	Total.
Oomraottee ...	1	1	1	3	19	70	465	8	568
Ellichpore ...	.	1	...	2	11	33	211	6	264
Woon ...	...	1	1	3	16	54	362	8	445
Akolah ...	...	1	.	3	18	68	449	8	547
Buldanah ...	. .	1	. .	3	16	56	367	6	449
Bassim ...	...	1	..	2	14	45	293	4	359
Total...	1	6	2	16	94	326	2,147	40	2,632

And employed in the following manner:—

As guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails...	86
As guards over Lock-ups or Treasuries, or as escorts to prisoners and treasure	241
On other duties	2,023
On town or municipal duty	301
In Cantonments	22

Of the whole force, 2,251 were paid from General Revenues, 323 from Municipal Funds, and 58 partly by the Railway Company and partly from provincial revenues.

Cost of Police.

19. The cost of the force during the year amounted to Rs. 5,38,524 (£53,852, 8*s.*), showing an increase of Rupees 17,743 (£1,774, 6*s.*) over 1871-72. Of the total cost, Rupees 4,81,188 (£48,118, 16*s.*) were debited to provincial revenue and Rupees 57,336 (£5,733, 12*s.*) to Municipal Funds.

Deducting Railway and Municipal Police, there was one policeman to about 990 persons and 8·85 square miles.

Religion and caste.

20. Classification under the head of religion gives the following results: ·6 per cent. were Christians, 39·5 per cent. Mahomedans, and 59·9 per cent. Hindoos. Of the Hindoos, 559 were Brahmins, 415 Rajpoots, 11 Kaiths, 38 Seikhs, 82 Marhathas and Koonbees, 22 Brinjarahs, 49 Dhers and Mahars, 122 Bedars, and 256 belonged to other castes.

Arming of the Force.

21. The arming of the force has undergone but little change. 1,237 officers and men were armed with carbines, 597 with swords, and 789 with batons only.

Offences reported, &c.

22. The total number of reported offences of which the police took cognizance, as compared with the previous year, is exhibited in the following table, classified according to the nature of crime:—

Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons convicted.		Nature of offences.	1871.	1872.
1871.	1872	1871.	1872.			
687	495	322	272	Class I. Offences against State, public tranquility, safety, and justice ..	145	138
520	459	220	161	Class II Serious offences against the person ...	408	336
782	861	386	463	Class III. Serious offences against person and property, or against property only ...	1,305	1,390
543	343	257	157	Class IV. Minor offences against the person .	352	243
3,835	4,359	2,546	2,840	Class V Minor offences against property .	4,630	5,073
5,124	4,587	4,562	4,134	Class VI. Other offences not specified above ..	1,511	1,425
11,491	11,004	8,293	8,027		8,351	8,605

Of these 8,605 cognizable cases 8,003 were enquired into by the police on their own motion and the rest by order of the

Magistrate. There were apprehended 11,104 persons, of whom 72 28 per cent. were convicted. The total amount of stolen property was 1,90,976 Rupees (£19,097, 12*s.*), of which 25·54 per cent., against 31·65 in 1871 were recovered.

Analysis of crime.

23. The subjoined analysis of crime under each of the classes shown in the table above is taken from the Report for 1872 by the Inspector General of Police :—

"*Under Class I.*—Offences against the State, public tranquility, safety, and justice—we find a slight decrease of 7 offences, the decrease being due to a considerable diminution of ryots and unlawful assembly.

The decrease seems to call for no particular observations.

Under Class II.—Serious offences against the person—there is a decrease of 72 offences in 1872, as compared with the year 1871.

Here we find that in 1871 there were 57 cases of murder, attempts at murder, and culpable homicide, whilst in the year 1872 we had 66 such offences, giving an increase of 9. Three of these offences of 1872 have since the end of the year been struck off the Register, but the increase is still 6, which cannot be considered satisfactory.

In rape and unnatural offences, there is a decrease of 4 offences.

A very slight diminution is shown in exposure of infants, and also in attempts at, and abetment of suicide.

Grievous hurt of all kinds decreased from 28 in 1871 to 19 in 1872. Administering drugs for hurt, and hurt of other kinds, decreased from 23 in 1871 to 18 in 1872.

Kidnapping and abduction decreased from 22 in 1871 to 14 in 1872.

Wrongful confinement for purposes of extortion fell from 10 to *nil*, and selling for prostitution from three to *nil*.

Criminal force to public servant, or woman, or in attempts to commit theft, or wrongful confinement, fell from 140 in 1871 to 104 in 1872.

Rash acts, causing hurt, decreased from 2 to *nil*.

Altogether, notwithstanding the increase of 6 murders, attempts at murder, and culpable homicide, the total diminution of 72 offences under Class II. appears to me satisfactory.

Class III.—Serious offences against person or property or against property only.

Under this class, I find an increase of 85 offences in 1872, over the previous year.

Dacoitees actually committed in 1871 were 32, and in 1872 19, showing a diminution of 13 cases.

33 persons were convicted in 1872 of dacoitees committed in 1871—a proof that temporary failure did not deter the police from continuing the investigation of cases which at first gave little hope of detection.

Robberies and attempts to commit robbery were in 1871 79. In 1872 there were 56 such offences, and 5 cases of previous years were brought under enquiry.

The decrease under this head is large.

Serious mischief and cognate offences show but a trifling diminution.

There is a large increase under lurking house-trespass and house-breaking with intent, &c., the figures being in 1871 only 1,097, and in 1872 no less than 1,216, or an increase of 119 offences.

The total amount stolen in these cases was, however, nearly Rupees 22,000 (£2,200) less in 1872 than the preceding year.

The recoveries of stolen property in the same cases fell from 22 to 19 per cent.

Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.

These fell from 352 in 1871 to 243 in 1872, the decrease being 109 cases, chiefly in wrongful confinement and restraint. This result appears good.

Class V.—There is a large increase under this class, the totals being in $\frac{1871}{4630}$ $\frac{1872}{5073}$, or 443 more in 1872 than in the previous year.

The increase in thefts of all kinds was 287; but the amount of property stolen fell from Rupees 93,684 (£9,368, 8*s*) in 1871 to Rupees 81,167 (£8,116, 14*s*.) in 1872 The percentage of recoveries in theft cases was 34 in 1872, against 37 in 1871.

In cases of lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, the increase over 1871 is 67 offences.

The total amount stolen in these cases was Rupees 430 (£43) and the recoveries, Rupees 53 (£5, 6*s*).

The increase of prosecutions of receivers of stolen property seems satisfactory. There were in 1871 89 such prosecutions, with convictions against 62 persons.

In 1872 we had 108 prosecutions, and 83 persons finally convicted in the year.

The apparent increase of crime here shown to the extent of 19 offences more in 1872 than in the preceding year, will probably, when the number of convictions of receivers is considered, be accepted as a real increase to the security of property.

Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.

There is a decrease of 86 offences under this class."

Serious Crime.

24. Some further remark seems necessary as to the detail of serious crimes. It is natural to suppose, though unsafe to push the hypothesis too far, that crime is better reported now than it was a few years ago when the Police Department was in its infancy. Whether this be the cause of an abnormal increase of murders during the year under review or not, the following figures are useful as comparing the heinous offences of 1872 with the normal state of the province as regards the same crime :—

Offences.	Average of preceding 5 years.	Average of preceding 4 years.	No. in 1872.
Murders (not in dacoity and robbery) ...	18·35	17·25	23
Attempts at do. do. ..	12·12	15·00	12
Murders in dacoity and robbery ...	6·75	7·25	14
Dacoities (without murder) ...	19·87	27·75	19
Robberies of all kinds do. ...	74·37	53·75	55
General average of all the offences here described.	161·50	121·00	123

"It is clear," remarks the Inspector General of Police, "that we must improve the action of the police in the detection of murders, attempts at murder, and culpable homicide." Only in respect to dacoity, and that is certainly an important item, do the above figures testify in favor of 1872, as compared with the average results of the four preceding years.

Most of the serious offences were committed in the first half of the year, as in 1871 they fell mostly in the latter half. "I have little doubt," writes the Inspector General, "but that the distress in West Berar, which followed the scanty rainfall of 1871, was the chief cause of much crime in the beginning of the past year also." In support of this opinion is the

fact that half the dacoitees and robberies in the province took place in Akolah and Buldanah, the two districts which suffered most from drought, and in which the highest prices of food (wheat and jowarree) prevailed.

Results of Police action.

25. Judged by most of the common official tests which are used to discover decrease or increase of efficiency, the police have not deteriorated in the year under review. 11,104 persons passed through their hands, of which they arrested *suo motu* 9,823. The number finally convicted was 8,027, or 72·28 per cent., against 71·3 in the past year, and, in connection with this improved percentage, it is satisfactory to record that in the year under report the number of persons punished for nuisances (generally a sure find for a policeman who wants to improve his average of convictions) has been less than in the two previous years. The proportion of those released without trial was 16·52 per cent.; of those acquitted or discharged after trial 9·46 per cent.

In non-cognizable offences, that is, in offences where arrests cannot be made without the order of a Magistrate, the police were employed in 984 cases, in which 1,992 persons were arrested or summoned. Of these more than 75 per cent. were convicted.

The percentage of property recovered to property stolen was only 25·54: it varied from 40·76 in the Buldanah district to 16·55 and 16·85 in Ellichpore and Oomraottee: the average percentage for the last six years is 26·6. The estimated value of all that was stolen was under two lakhs of Rupees in 1872, or nearly half a lakh less than in the preceding year. The police must also be allowed credit for the increase to security of property which is manifested by there having been more successful prosecutions of receivers of stolen property than in 1871. Out of 108 such prosecutions 83 resulted in conviction of the accused. On the other hand, the Inspector General regrets that there were only 60 prosecutions for vagrancy, and that but 66 persons were called upon to furnish security during the past year.

Arrangements at Fairs.

26. The arrangements made to protect property at the large annual fairs, of which there were about eight or nine in the province, appear to

have been good. The number of thefts reported to have taken place at these fairs was 13 and the value of stolen property is estimated at Rupees 2,136-12-7 (£213, 13*s.* 7*d.*)

Escapes.

27. The number of persons who escaped from police custody was 16, of whom 12 were re-captured.

Conduct of Police.

28. The conduct of the police is said to have been generally satisfactory; there were fewer men dismissed and punished, both by departmental and judicial officers, than in 1871. The number dismissed in 1872 was 114, against 155 in the year before. By departmental officers 186 were fined, 31 were sentenced under the Police Act, and 56 were punished under the Penal Code and other Acts. Resignations fell from 167 in 1871 to 124 in 1872.

These are all favourable signs if, as it is believed, there has been no relaxation in the standard of discipline and the vigilance of the superior officers to detect real faults. The bearing of the regular police towards the Patels and village watchmen, who have always constituted a rural police without whose aid detection of crime is often impossible, is a subject which has received of late years some of the special attention which it manifestly deserves. District Superintendents differ in their appreciation of the services of their police, but the Inspector General considers that the relations of the force with them have been much improved, and expresses an opinion, in which the Resident emphatically concurs, that "the best officers will always obtain the greatest aid from the village police."

Education.

29. Concerning the progress made in the education of the members of the force, the Inspector General writes :—

"There is at times difficulty in maintaining an adequate staff of instructors, but still more in obtaining a sufficient and sustained attendance of scholars. The attendance at the Head-Quarters' Police schools during the rainy season is very fair, and at that time of the year progress in educating the men is made.

"I doubt if any considerable ground has been gained during the past year in teaching men to read and write, but improvement continues in the oral instruction of the inferior Officers and Constables, both as regards their knowledge of the Laws and Regulations affecting their duties, and with respect to their acquaintance with the localities, persons, and facts with which they have to do."

Railway Police.

30. The following is a summary of the working of the Railway Police, as compared with the previous year:—

Cases.

	1872.	1871.
Offences of all kinds committed	92	84
Do. in which arrests were made	47	65
Do. in which convictions followed	37	56

Persons.

Persons arrested	74	82
Do. convicted	53	71
Do. acquitted or discharged	19	11
Do. pending trial	1	0
Do. of doubtful record	1	0

The amount of property stolen was Rupees 3,185 (£318, 10*s.*), against Rupees 639 (£63, 18*s.*) in 1871. The value of property recovered in 1872 was Rupees 264 (£26, 8*s.*), against Rupees 412 (£41, 4*s.*) in the previous year. Altogether the figures of the year in respect to Railway Police do not contrast favorably with those of 1871.

The Inspector and two Chief Constables of the Railway Police are paid by the Railway Company, and are not included in the official return of strength. The Head Constables and Constables are paid by the State. They each receive from the Railway Company an allowance of Rupees 2 (4*s.*) per mensem, and hutting allowance according to class and grade. The Company has agreed to allow Rupees 7 (14*s*) per Head Constable of Railway Police for uniform clothing for the current and succeeding year.

Recruiting of the Police.

31. This section may conclude with the following extract from the Police Report noticing the material of which the Berar Police Force is composed:—

"For the last two years the recruiting of the Berar Police has been confined to people of these districts. There were before, and still are, too many Hindoostanees in the Force, and it is perhaps better that we should continue to face the undoubted difficulty of procuring suitable material in the province, than that resort should be again made to the enlistment of foreigners. Still we must be content to see the standards of height and general physique dwindle in proportion to the gradual diminution of the Hindoostanee element.

As regards moral qualities, I do not see much to choose between the Hindoostanee and the Berar constable. There are good men in both classes, but many a man of the former will take to lending money or to trading in some way or other so soon as he has got a very few Rupees, if he gets a chance of doing so without detection.

Few men but Mussulmans in Berar come forward for service with us, and these are generally men of the towns, belonging to a class notorious for its devotion to the use of intoxicating drugs and rarely of very energetic habits of mind or body.

The fluctuations of the labor market cannot be foretold with any certainty, but I entertain some expectation that the prices of labor may sustain a further fall in this province, and that we may then be able to secure recruits in larger numbers from the agricultural and, as such, more respectable classes."

SECTION III.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Courts.

32. During the year there were 71 Courts in the province for the disposal of judicial work, giving an average of one tribunal to 30,994 of the population. Of these courts, enumerated below, 48 exer-

cised both civil and criminal jurisdiction, while the remainder had to deal with criminal cases only :—

1 The Resident's Provincial Sadr Court
2 Commissioners' Courts with Head-Quarters at Akolah and Oomraottee.
5 Deputy Commissioners' Courts.
1 Court of Assistant Commissioner, Basim.
20 Courts of Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.
2 Small Cause Courts.
1 Cantonment Magistrate's Court and Court of Small Causes, Ellichpore.
5 Honorary Magistrates' Courts.
34 Tehsildars' and Naib Tehsildars' Courts.

Of the Judges who presided over the courts, 21 were Europeans and 50 Natives.

With the exception of five native gentlemen who are Honorary Magistrates, all the Magistrates were stipendiary.

Criminal work.

33. The number of offences reported during the year was 13,453, against 13,474 in 1871, involving 19,704 persons, against 22,039 in the previous year. Eliminating those cases which have been struck off by the magistracy on the report of the police, the actual number of offences taken cognizance of by the several courts according to grades is thus shown :—

	Cases.	Persons.	Percentage to each class of Magistrate. Cases.	Persons.
Deputy Commissioners	267	494	2·8	2·5
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commrs.	2,355	4,524	24·5	23·
Tehsildars and Naib Tehsildars ...	6,527	13,502	67·8	68·6
Honorary or unpaid Magistrates ...	474	1,157	4·9	5·9
Total...	9,623	19,677	...	...

Of the 9,623 cases, 57·5 per cent. were cognizable and 42·5 per cent. non-cognizable, and of the 19,677 persons tried 12,584, or 64 per cent., were convicted.

The proportion of work done by European and native Magistrates was as 1 and 7 in East and 1 and 4·5 in West Berar.

The ratio of crime to the population of the province was 1 offence to 202 persons in West and 1 to 386 in East Berar.

Offences against municipal and other local laws have decreased from 1,223 in 1871 to 1,196 in 1872.

Duration of trials.

34. The average duration of each trial, from date of arrest of prisoner to date of disposal, was in—

East Berar	...	...	...	6·5 days:
West Berar	...	...	...	8·8 do.

Witnesses.

35. In all, 33,409 witnesses, or 1,124 more than in the previous year, were summoned: thus, there was an average of a little more than three witnesses to each case. 89·1 per cent. of the total number were discharged on the 1st day, 8·5 per cent. on the second day, 1·8 per cent. on the third day, while 185 were detained for periods ranging from 4 to 10 days.

Sessions cases.

36. The number of sessions cases disposed of in the Commissioners' Courts was 34, involving 70 persons. In the year previous 36 cases, involving 72 persons, were disposed of. Of the 70 persons committed for trial, 23 were convicted and the rest acquitted—a certainly unfavourable result.

Punishments.

37. The punishments inflicted on convicted persons are thus shown in detail:—

7,	or ·05	per cent.	death.
7,	or ·05	do.	transportation for life.
1,	or ·01	do.	do. for a term of 14 years.
1,	or ·01	do.	imprisonment exceeding 7 years.
67,	or ·57	do.	do. for more than 2 years, and not exceeding 7 years.
198,	or 1·47	do.	above 6 months, and not exceeding 2 years.
2,636,	or 19·46	do.	to various terms of imprisonment under 6 months.
867,	or 6·40	do.	imprisonment and fine.
8,953,	or 66·02	do.	only fined.
60,	or ·44	do.	whipping in addition to other punishments.
672,	or 4·96	do.	do. in lieu of other punishments.
9,	or ·07	do.	had to furnish surety to keep the peace.
8,	or ·06	do.	to enter into recognizances.
57,	or ·43	do.	had to give security for good behaviour.

Fines.

38. The average amount of fine per head was Rupees 6-8-6 (13*s.* 1*d.*), against 8-7-1 (16*s.*, 11*d.*) in 1871. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rupees 64,134 (£6,413, 8*s.*), against Rupees 88,571 (£8,857, 2*s.*) in 1871. Of the amount of fines inflicted, and including the balance remaining at the close of the previous year, 85 per cent. were realized, as compared with 83 per cent. in 1871.

Whipping.

39. Whipping was more freely resorted to. In former years a tendency on the part of native magistrates not to inflict corporal chastisement was remarked on, and attention was drawn to the advantage of using this punishment more frequently. The number of persons whipped in 1870 was 280; in 1871, 472, and in the year under report 732.

Sentences not severe.

40. In 1871 the percentage of persons "only fined" was 75·6. Though the present report gives this percentage as 66·02, it will be seen from the above detail of punishments that there are no grounds for attributing to the Magistrates' sentences generally any error of severity.

Appeals.

41. Of the cases decided by courts from whose decision an appeal lay to Deputy Commissioners, there were 253 persons who applied for revision of judgment. 3 of these appeals were rejected; in 113 cases the decisions of the lower court were upheld; sentences were modified in the cases of 55 persons and reversed in 79. There were 3 appeals awaiting enquiry at the close of the year. The average duration of these appeals was 9·9 days.

36 appeals were filed in the courts of the Commissioners of divisions, and 4 remained over from last year. Of these, 24, or 60 per cent. were upheld, 10, or 25 per cent. reversed, 5, or 12·5 per cent. modified, leaving 1 undisposed of at the close of the year. The average duration was 13 days for each appeal.

Against the decisions of the Commissioners, 20 appeals were filed in the Provincial High Court of the Resident, as compared with 22 in the previous year. In all of the 20 appeals the decisions of the Commissioners were confirmed.

SECTION IV.

PRISONS.

Jail accommodation.

42. For some time past improved Jail accommodation has been an object, the attainment of which has been brought one step nearer with the commencement, during the year under report, of two new Lock-ups at Basim and Buldanah. The old ones at Ellichpore and Yeotmahl were kept up in as good repair as was possible. Next year the erection at Ellichpore of a new jail is in contemplation. Considerable progress has been made towards completing the Central Jail at Oomraottee: and the other Central Jail at Akolah stood in need of certain alterations, repairs, and additions, for which another allotment has been made in the current year's budget.

Jail population.

43. Excluding civil debtors and under-trial prisoners, the jail population during the year numbered 2,850, or 22 more than in the previous year. Of the 2,850, 2,654 were males and 196 females, against 2,584 and 244 in 1871. The daily average number in jail was:—

	1871.	1872.
Males	889·3 ...	906·5
Females	63·7 ...	55·1

Disposal of prisoners.

44. 37 prisoners were released on appeal, 1,781 on expiry of sentence, 20 on payment of fine, 1 for good conduct, 1 for sickness, 16 were transported, 1 escaped, 6 were executed, and 45 died, leaving 942 in jail at the close of the year.

The following table shows the terms to which the prisoners under confinement during the year were sentenced:—

Imprisonment not exceeding 1 month.	Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.	Above 3 and not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 3 years.	Above 3 and not exceeding 5 years.	Above 5 and not exceeding 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Transportation for life.	Transportation for shorter period.	Executed.	Total.
842	432	461	336	338	173	184	58	14	3	6	2,850

Castes of prisoners.

45. Looking at the castes of the prisoners, we find that 72·8 per cent. were Hindoos, 16·3 per cent. Mahomedans, while 10·6 per cent. belonged to "other castes." There were 5 Christians. These proportions are much the same as in the previous year.

Ages of prisoners.

46. From the figures given below, it will be seen that there were fewer prisoners above 60 years of age than in the preceding year; the other variations do not appear to call for remark. Most of the juvenile prisoners are confined in the Akolah jail: those sentenced to over 3 months' imprisonment being instructed in reading and writing for four hours a day, and afterwards in some handicraft :—

	1871.	1872.
Under 16 years	45 ...	44
From 16 to 40 years. . .	2,297 .	2,388
„ 40 to 60 „	372 ...	394
Above 60 „	114 ...	24
Total...	2,828 ...	2,850

Previous occupation of prisoners.

47. Of the whole male population of the jails, 54·1 per cent. are returned as labourers, 22·3 per cent. as agriculturists, 6·6 per cent. as domestic servants, 5·4 per cent. as shop-keepers and traders, 4·8 per cent. as persons of independent means, 2·9 per cent. as Government servants, 2·5 per cent. as artizans, and 1·4 per cent. as persons without any occupation. Of the female prisoners 91·8 per cent. were married women, 1 per cent. unmarried, and 7·2 per cent. prostitutes.

Civil debtors.

48. Including 9 males and 2 females remaining from last year, the total number of civil debtors was 82, of which 4 were women. During the year 65 men and 4 women were released, so that at its close only 13 men remained. The daily average attendance of these prisoners was 7·47 males and ·49 females in 1872, against 13·44 and ·46 in 1871. The cost of maintenance per head was Rupees 27-10-7 (£2, 15*s.* 4*d.*), against Rupees 27-5-2 (£2, 14*s.* 7¾*d.*) in the year before. No sickness occurred among the civil debtors.

Under-trial prisoners.

49. Under-trial prisoners numbered 676, of whom 647 were male and 29 female. 408 were released, 215 were convicted, 9 transferred, and 7 died, leaving in jail 35 men and 2 women at the close of the year. 16 of the under-trial prisoners were admitted into hospital during the year, and of them 7 died. These prisoners are said to have been in a bad state of health at the time of their admission. 4 of them were lunatics.* The average daily attendance was 32·15 males and 2·38 females, against 28·25 of the former and 2·35 of the latter in 1871. The average annual cost per head was Rupees 59-8-6 (£ 5, 19*s.* ¾*d.*), against Rupees 64-10-10 (£6, 9*s.* 4¼*d.*) in 1871.

Health of prisoners.

50. In respect to health, the Jail returns are not so favorable as in the preceding year, the number of admissions into hospital having risen from 977 to 1,084, and the number of deaths from 27 to 45. In 1870, there were 37 deaths. Of the 45 deaths during the year under report, 29 took place at Oomraottee and 16 at Akolah.

Obviously, no criticism of sanitary statistics in a Jail can leave out the state of health in which prisoners are when first admitted; yet deduction on this point is arrested by a difference in the standards of health at the two large Jails at Akolah and Oomraottee. In 1871, the Inspector General remarked that there was "certainly nothing in the appearance of the prisoners in the two jails, nor in the mortuary statistics to account for this difference." While the Superintendent of the Akolah Jail showed that out of 826 convicts admitted, 9 were in bad and 40 in indifferent health, the Superintendent of the Oomraottee Jail showed that out of 789 prisoners, 155 were in bad and 265 in indifferent health. In 1872, again, the Superintendent at Oomraottee pronounces 149 men to be in bad health, while at Akolah only 22 came under this category. There can be very little doubt that the Akolah standard of health is the more correct of the two; and it is to be hoped that the Superintendent of the Oomraottee Jail will bring his notions more into accordance with it. As the figures now stand, we find that on admittance into Jail 79 per cent.

* It is hoped that the construction at Oomraottee of a Lunatic Asylum for Berar will be undertaken shortly.

of the convicts of the jail population were in good, 13 per cent. in indifferent, and 8 per cent. in bad health. On their discharge from Jail, after completing their terms of sentence, 81 per cent. were in good, 12 per cent. in indifferent, and 7 per cent. in bad health.

During incarceration, 1,156 convicts gained, and 930 lost weight.

Conduct and discipline.

51. There has been an improvement in the conduct and discipline of the prisoners. The number punished for breaches of Jail rules was 1,187, or 229 less than in 1871. 91 per cent. of these were sentenced to corporal punishment. Solitary confinement was awarded to 26 convicts, 7 were confined in irons, 10 were kept in close imprisonment with reduced diet, and to 3 additional imprisonment over and above that of the original sentence was awarded. Last year 763 convicts were returned as having "wilfully disabled" themselves from work; this on examination has been found to be a mistake: the correct number was 8, as compared with 30 in 1872. Of prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 65 per cent. were employed on hard, 28 per cent. on medium, and 7 per cent. on light labor.

Re-convictions.

52. Re-convicted prisoners numbered 287, of which 275 were males and 12 females. Of these, 54 per cent. were convicted previously, 20 per cent. twice previously, and 26 per cent. more than twice. It was remarked in the last year's Administration Report that about one out of every ten persons in Berar Jails had been convicted more than once: this remark again holds good of the year under review.

Escapes.

53. One prisoner managed to effect his escape; and 12 prisoners, who had escaped in previous years, remained uncaptured at the close of the year.

Convict warders.

54. Employment of convicts as guards, overseers, and warders, was all but restricted to the two large jails at Akolah and Oomraottee. One man was transferred from the Oomraottee Jail to instruct the short-term prisoners in the Ellichpore Lock-up in oil-pressing. Thus, there were altogether 53 persons, one a female

warder, so employed; 31 at Akolah, 21 at Oomraottee, and 1 at Ellichpore. 15 were taken as warders and 38 as work overseers. 24 were reduced for misconduct and 15 punished in other ways.

Education.

55. Out of a daily average number of 961·6 convicts, 560·46 were under instruction. It might give a clearer impression of the facts if we said that they attended a daily instruction parade not very strict or efficient in an educational point of view, and perhaps still less so as a punishment. Of course more time and attention are devoted to teaching boys how to read and write: with adults such instruction, even if the teaching power could be supplied (there are no paid instructors who are not prisoners themselves) is looked on as a minor part of the day's routine. 90 of those received into jail during the year were able to read and write a little on admission and 40 were better educated, while in jail 343 men and 5 women are said to have learned to read and write a little and 65 men to read and write well.

Manufactures.

56. The following statement exhibits the value of prison labor :—

		RS.	AS.	P.	£	s.	d.
1.	Value of convict labor employed on menial Jail duties	7,424	10	0	742	9	3
2.	Do. in constructing and repairing jails	3,615	4	0	361	10	6
3.	Do. of articles manufactured for prison use	4,034	0	0	403	8	0
4.	Do. of prisoners' labor employed on roads by the D. P. W. or Municipalities	3,147	3	0	314	14	4½
5.	Do. of produce grown in Jail gardens	980	0	0	98	0	0
6.	Profits from Manufactory	7,025	3	0	702	10	4½
	Total...	26,226	4	0	2,622	12	6

Compared with the previous year, it shows a falling off of Rs. 4,094-1-0 (£409, 8*s.* 1½*d.*) chiefly under items 4, 5, and 6. As regards item No. 4, the Inspector General of Jails attributes the decrease to fewer convicts having been employed by the Department of Public Works and to less wages having been given in some places. This is of less consequence than the

statement that it was found difficult to provide intermural employment at Akolah and Oomraottee. By this, no doubt, is meant remunerative employment; the prison authorities are well aware that labour, even though it should be unremunerative, must be exacted to give effect to the sentences passed by Magistrates.

Expenditure.

57. The following statement compares jail expenditure for the last two years under its main heads:—

	Total cost for 1871.			Average cost for 1871 per prisoner			Total cost for 1872			Average cost for 1872 per prisoner		
	RS.	AS.	P.	RS.	AS	P	RS.	AS	P.	RS	AS	P.
Rations	23,575	11	10	24	11	9	25,101	8	3	26	1	7
Fixed Establishment...	12,251	2	4	12	13	5	13,520	10	5	14	1	0
Jail Guards	7,235	7	2	7	9	5	6,333	5	3	6	9	5
Contingent Guards	4,083	6	3	4	1	6	4,327	8	11	4	8	1
Hospital Charges .	1,403	14	3	1	7	7	1,301	2	2	1	5	8
Clothing	4,658	11	5	4	11	2	3,767	13	4	3	14	8
Contingencies	2,886	6	3	3	0	5	3,355	10	2	3	7	10
Total	56,094	11	6	58	13	3	57,710	10	6	60	0	3
Add building expenses	32,852	11	5	34	8	5	36,253	7	0	37	11	1
Grand Total	88,947	6	11	93	5	8	93,964	1	6	97	11	4
	£	s.	d.	£	s	d.	£	s	d	£	s	d.
	8,894	14	10	9	6	8½	9,396	8	2¼	9	15	5

Deducting the expenditure on buildings, Rupees 29,151 (£2,915, 2*s.*) of which were spent on new buildings and Rs. 7,102-7-0 (£710, 4*s.* 10½*d.*) on additions, alterations and repairs to existing ones, the average cost per prisoner exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 1-3-0 (2*s* 4½*d.*) chiefly under the heads of rations, fixed establishment, and contingencies. The increase under the first of these is accounted for by

the higher rates at which provisions were sold at Akolah; under the second, by an increase of establishment, and under contingencies, by frequent transfers of prisoners from lock-ups to jails, by purchase of cooking utensils and by grant of compensation for dearness of grain to certain employées.

SECTION V.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Suits filed.

58. The number of Civil suits instituted in the Courts of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in 1872 was 18,838, or 3,041 less than in 1871. This decrease is attributed (1) "to a general depression in trade; (2) to bad harvests of the previous year, whereby the ryots became so involved that it was in his own interest the money-lender exercised patience and forbearance in pressing his claims; and (3) to the general adoption of the system of decreeing payment by instalments."

No of Suits.	1871.	1872.
East Berar ..	8,537	7,549
West Berar ...	13,342	11,289
Total ..	21,879	18,838

Suits disposed of.

59. The total number of suits disposed of during the year, including those pending from the previous year, is given in the following table:—

		1871.	1872.
6	Deputy Commissioners	63	40
19	Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners	10,056	7,919
3	Judges Small Cause Courts	6,575	5,763
17	Tehsildars	4,932	4,377
	Total ..	21,626	18,099

Thus, 43·8 per cent. of the whole out-turn of civil business was disposed of by 19 Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners, 31·8 per cent. by the 3 Small Cause Courts, and 24·2 by 17 Tehsildars.

39 per cent. of the total work was executed by European, and 61 per cent. by native agency.

The average of suits to the population of the province was as 1 to 123·5 persons. This proportion was, as usual, highest in the Akolah district, where there was one suit filed to every 60·5 persons, and lowest in Woon where civil suits were as 1 to 362 of the population.

Character of litigation.

60. The following statement shows the seldom varying character of the litigation that came before the Civil Courts of the province:—

On written obligation	10,528
On unwritten do.	1,507
On account stated	2,708
Money had and received	189
Goods sold	1,044
Breach of contract not mentioned above.	1,104
Rent not falling under rent law	121
Moveable property or value thereof ...	430
Damages	119
Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease	35
Enhancement or abatement of rent ...	2
Relating to distraint	11
Damages for extortion, or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint..	2
For Puttahs or Kubooliats	1
For ejectment or recovery of possession	73
Suits under rent law, not included in above	4
Suits for immoveable property	278
Suits for specific performance of contract	7
Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	107
Suits to declare and establish personal rights	54
Suits for an account	21
Suits relating to religious endowments...	1
Suits to set aside judgments, contracts, &c	4
Suits relating to marriage	25
Suits for partition	9
Suits relating to religion.	2
Claims not included in above	452
Total...	18,838

Of the 18,099 suits 72 per cent. were uncontested. Of these 658, or 3·6 per cent. were dismissed for default; 276, or 1·5 per cent. were withdrawn by permission; 2,690, or 14·8 per cent. were compromised; 7,283, or 40·3 per cent. decreed on confession; and 2,039, or 11·4 per cent. decreed *ex parte*, and 25, or ·1 per cent. dismissed *ex parte*. In 22·9 per cent. of the contested cases, judgment was given for plaintiff, and in 5·4 per cent. for defendant.

The Commissioner of East Berar notes, with reference to suits contested and uncontested, that one of the native judicial officers in his division, "who has had much experience, remarked, talking of the work in his Court, that he scarcely ever had any trouble with suits in which he could get the parties themselves present; that the contested cases were principally those in which the parties did not appear themselves but employed vakeels." The inference from this is that the Berarce, alone and unprompted, is not so litigious as he has been painted. There can be no doubt that vakeels foster litigation, but there is much truth in the Commissioner's remark that "they are to a certain extent a necessary evil caused by the extension of Acts and Regulations to the province, and it would frequently be impossible for suitors to have their plaints and applications drawn up but for the assistance of the vakeels."

The main difference, after all, between the Berar vakeel and his brethren in more favoured provinces is probably one of legal rather than of moral qualification. Years ago before half the Acts now in force had been introduced, and when judicial procedure was probably rougher and simpler than it is at present, the pioneers of an ill-educated race of pleaders were allowed, perhaps too hastily, to creep into the courts and obtain a footing from which it has not been considered fair to dislodge them by examinations carrying penal consequences to those who fail to pass, and to which it might be harsh to subject them, seeing that they have already passed some sort of examination and obtained certificates. Care being taken to keep out of the courts uncertificated pleaders who have acquired no prescriptive right, a higher standard of efficiency will gradually be established as competent men from outside, as well as within, the province find an opening in it, and these may be trusted to sap by degrees the influence at present enjoyed by

less skilful practitioners—who again will be incited to improve their knowledge in order that they may retain the ground already gained. Most of the District Officers are of opinion that the pleaders are improving, and that they are useful in some respects. During the year, one of those in the Akolah district was suspended for six months for abatement of defamation, while in Buldanah another was suspended for a year for making a most offensive and improper imputation against a presiding officer in an appeal case. The number of pleaders practicing in each district is thus shown by the side of the number of suits filed and the proportion they bear to the population :—

Districts.	No. of Pleaders.	No. of Suits filed in 1872	Proportion of Suits to population.
Akolah .	56	7,950	1 to 60·5 persons.
Oomraottee	30	4,386	„ 111
Buldanah .	10	2,509	„ 157·1
Ellichpore	10	2,205	„ 127
Bassim .	6	1,030	„ 253·3
Woon ..	3	958	„ 362
	115	18,838	

Duration of Suits. 61. The average duration of each suit was in contested cases 30·4 and in uncontested cases 13 days.

Costs. 62. The percentage of necessary costs to value sued for was 9·6 in 1872, against 10·1 in 1871, and in voluntary costs it was 2·7, against 2·5 in the previous year.

Decrees. 63. Applications for execution of decrees numbered 14,371, or 198 less than in 1871. Of this, 4,153, or 28·8 per cent. were completely, and 6,210, or 43·2 per cent., partially executed. 1,113 decrees were settled without the interference of the courts: there were 2,895 applications for execution pending at the close of the year. In 66·8 per cent. property was attached, and in 27·1 per cent. sold in execution of decree. Land was sold in execution of decree in 183 cases, 33 in West and 150 in East Berar; but in no instance was the land sold ancestral property.

Civil Debtors.

64. Including those remaining from the previous year, the number of civil debtors was 414, of whom 400 were released during the year, leaving 14 in custody at the end of it.

Castes of Litigants.

65. The following table shows the castes of plaintiffs and defendants who appeared in the litigation of the province :—

	Plaintiffs.	Percentage	Defendants.	Percentage.
Christians	12	·1	70	·3
Marwarrees .. .	7,699	41·7	891	4.3
Mahars	90	·5	982	4.7
Brahmins	2,611	14·1	1,260	6.
Koonbees	2,729	14·8	8,398	40.2
Mussulmans	877	4·8	1,404	6.7
Banjarrahs	18	·1	57	.3
Kullals	87	·5	79	4
Koonbies	302	1·6	218	1·2
Others	4,015	21·8	7,503	35·9
	18,440	...	20,892	...

It will be seen that the Marwarree money-lender is, as usual, the most frequent plaintiff, and that there were more defendants among the Koonbees, or cultivators of the soil, than in any other class ; though there are many well to do Koonbees, and not a few appeared as plaintiffs. The Marwarree, as the money-lender, has had to bear much adverse criticism, so it may be well, therefore, to quote certain remarks which represent him as filling a far from useless place in the order of things. These remarks are interesting also as treating generally of creditors and debtors in the Akolah district, where the tide of litigation has always surged highest, and coming from an officer of long experience in Berar, (lately Deputy Commissioner of Akolah, and now Officiating as Commissioner of West Berar,) are the more entitled to consideration. Anticipating that the decrease in the litigation of West Berar during 1872 was temporary, as assignable to a depression in trade,

and that there is no reason whatever for expecting a permanent diminution, Major Bell writes:—

"I am not quite sure that we should hope for any such "diminution or encourage debtors to look for any sympathy "in the matter of their indebtedness. I think there is a tend-"ency to view the debtor with leniency and the money-lender "as a public nuisance, and with a view to discourage borrow-"ing the Courts are apt to throw obstacles in the way of the "creditor recovering his dues, either by decreeing instalments or "by making it personally inconvenient to him to apply to the "Court for recovery of his debts. I do not agree with this plan. "If the money-lender is usurious and grasping, the borrower is "reckless, and plunges into debt on the slightest pretence; often-"times sticking at nothing in his efforts to evade the terms on "which he obtained his loan. Without the money-lender Go-"vernment would certainly not recover its land revenue with the "ease and punctuality it now does, and I believe, if we could "really view the indebtedness of the Kunbi with his own eyes, "we should find him to be almost as proud of the amount he "may be on the wrong side of his account as in more civilized "communities people are of their balance with their bankers.

"If then the ryots and petty artizans, who are the chief debt-"ors, so view their indebtedness our object should be to make the "security on which money can be obtained as good as possible. "This is not attained by making rules to prevent or hinder the "sale of land or reduce the rate of interest agreed upon. I "cannot see why parties requiring money should not purchase "it in the same way as they would buy any other commodity, "*viz.*, at the market rate, and having bought it why they "should not be made to pay for it. It is a mistake to sup-"pose that in this province the land is finding its way into "the money-lender's hands. It is mortgaged to him no doubt, "but if he got it he would not know what to do with it; and "the consequence is that it remains really in the Kunbi's "hands who cultivates on borrowed capital and makes his live-"lihood thereby. The few sales of land which take place "rather prove this, and I myself have noticed that in some "instances applications for sales are not made till the Kunbi "has actually left the village in which his land is situated. If "the land finds its way into the hands of the wealthy Kunbis,

" of whom there are many, or of the desmukhs and despandias, " then, I say, so much the better. The needy Kunbi then " finds his proper level and is relegated to the ranks of the " daily laborer."

On this point Captain Grant remarks as follows :—

" My own opinion is that if enquiries were made it would " be found that not much land is held by Marwarree creditors. " It is the wealthy Kunbi, patel, and desmukh creditors who " prefer getting land. The head partner of the Firm of Keso " Ram Ramjas, the principal Marwarree Firm in Khamgaon, " tells me his firm holds in their own name only 14 fields " which are cultivated on the *batai* system by their former " owners. It does not pay them to hold land which they must " cultivate through third parties.

" I quite endorse Captain Grant's opinion. Of course I " would not be understood to mean that the present state of " things is healthy—far from it—but I think they cannot be " justly altered until the nature of the people changes."

The Resident has asked the Commissioners of both divisions to verify by enquiry the opinion that " not much land is held by Marwarree creditors."

66. A still more unhealthy sign than that of the money-lender triumphant is brought to notice in the report from which the foregoing paragraphs are extracted. It is that of the debtor trying to evade payment of his debt by crooked means, and bringing discredit on the Registration Act which the ignorance of the people appears to have transformed into an abettor of fraud, whereas it should be in truth a protection to honest dealing. The Judge of the Small Cause Court at the busy town of Khamgaon notes that debtors, especially of the Koonbi class, used to make efforts to pay their creditors by small instalments, seldom if ever dreaming of escaping payment altogether, but that now " they are beginning to avail themselves of any means they can, and it is not unusual now to have the defendant producing his certificate as a bankrupt as his defence," a sham transfer of his property having, it is suspected, taken place previously. Mr. Sree Kishen Nurhur, Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioner at Argaon,* writes :—" People

* It is worth noting that more than 40 per cent. of the Civil suits disposed of in West Berar fell to the two courts at Khamgaon and Argaon

"seem to attach more weight to a registered document than "it really has. They are under the erroneous impression that "a deed, however fraudulent, if registered, cannot be set aside, "and can save them the property covered by it; such a deed "is generally executed to a nearest relative or a friend who gives "his willing assent to become a party to the fraud. Fraudulent "alienation of property is nowadays much resorted to as an "expedient to save property from being made available in exe-"cution of the decree. There are more deeds of sale than "of mortgage. The debtor is not much benefited by the latter, "as sales subject to mortgage are invariably applied for by the "creditor, and his object is defeated. He is seldom profited "by the former, and often repents his folly when the other "party to the fraud snatches away the property from him. He "then confesses, and his confession becomes an evidence against "him. Thus, the debtor tries by chicanery and fraud to pro-"tect from the clutches of the money-lender, through the me-"dium of the law, that which is originally due on a transaction, "the honesty and straightforwardness of which is doubtful.

"It is not often difficult to discover the fraud. There "are always discrepancies in the statements of the parties with "regard to the payment of the consideration. The defrauder "is generally unable to account for the money which he falsely "states that he received, and the other party is seldom in a posi-"tion to prove his means of payment of the same. That the "property should be in the possession of the vendor and that the "vendee should be his nearest relative or friend are facts which "attract the attention of the court."

On this the Commissioner remarks—

"Matters will no doubt improve when people learn by ex-"perience that the registration of a fictitious document does "not render it in any way valid. In the meantime the courts "have been directed to severely notice according to law any "attempts which may come before them to turn our system "of registration, introduced as a security against fraud, into a "device for cheating."

Witnesses.

67. The number of witnesses summoned to give evidence in civil suits was 26,679, giving an average of 1·5 to each suit. Of the entire number,

96 per cent. were detained for one day and the remainder for periods ranging from 2 to 6 days.

Appeals.

68. Appeals from the decisions of subordinate courts to Deputy Commissioners, instituted during the year, numbered 539, against 442 in 1871. All but three were disposed of at an average duration of 21·5 days. In 80 cases, decisions were given in favor of appellant, in 170 cases, the judgment of the Lower Court was confirmed, 1 was settled by compromise, 5 were dismissed or withdrawn, and 70 remanded. The average value of each appeal was 127·5 Rupees.

Against the decisions of the Deputy Commissioners, 169 appeals were preferred Of these, plus 16 pending from the previous year, 170 were disposed of during the year. 31 were decided wholly, and 20 partly in favor of appellant, 96 in favor of respondent, 2 were dismissed and struck off for default, and 21 were remanded. 15 cases remained pending enquiry at the close of the year.

In the Sadr Court of the Resident, in addition to 1 special appeal and 1 petition for admission of special appeal pending from last year, 12 of the former and 77 of the latter were instituted in the year under report. In only 2 cases were the decisions of the Commissioners reversed, and all but 3 were disposed of.

General remarks.

69. In concluding this section, the Resident would add, with regard to the quality of the work performed, that he believes the Judges are yearly improving, and that the supervision of the Commissioners has been good and efficient.

SECTION VI.

REGISTRATION.

70. This department underwent no change during the year under report.

Operations of the Department.

71. The six Registrars and 21 Sub-Registrars* registered 10,251 documents, or 2,019 more than in the previous year. Of

* No work came before the Sub-Registrar for the Melghat.

instruments the registration of which is compulsory, the number presented was 5,832, against 4,703 in 1871-72. Of instruments the registration of which is optional, the total number registered was 4,404 compared with 3,521 in 1871-72. Registrations relating to immoveable property increased 68 per cent., and those relating to moveable property show a decrease of 10 per cent., the figures of the last two years being compared. The decrease is the result of a very large diminution in the number of "obligations for the payment of money" registered. On this, the Inspector General of Registration remarks, "only 516 such documents were registered in 1872-73, as against 1,132 in 1871-72. I am not surprised at this decrease, for the only benefit to be derived from the registration of such documents is an extension of the period of limitation within which they can be made the foundation of civil suits. The due date for payment of money obligations is generally either the next ensuing harvest time, or 12 months after date of execution, and obligees do not care to let their debtors have much more than a year's grace before they bring them into Court."

Wills are rarely presented for registration; the returns show only 15, against 8 in the preceding year.

In 92 instances registration was refused on documents presented to the registering offices for that purpose, but in many of these instances there is reason to doubt whether the refusal was not founded on an incorrect appreciation of the rules laid down.

It is worthy of note that the registration of West Berar was double that of East Berar; and that out of a sum total of 5,832 compulsory registrations in the whole province the district of Akolah contributed 2,483. "There must be very marked changes," observes the Inspector General, "going on in the Akolah district as regards the tenure of land occupancy rights"—an observation which refers to a wider period than the year under report, in which the number of instruments of sale and mortgage in the Akolah district was less by 258 than in 1871-72. All signs of property frequently changing hands are worth watching, and this one may be read in connection with the remarks made in para. 66 of the Section on Civil Justice.

Value of documents registered.

72. The aggregate value of property transferred by the documents registered in 1872-73 was Rupees 23,40,675-9-5 (£ 234,067, 11*s.* 2*d.*), against Rupees 22,46,463-12-4 (£224,646, 7*s.* 7*d.*) in 1871-72, showing an increase of Rupees 94,211-13-1 (£9,421, 3*s.* 8*d*).

Receipts and expenditure.

73. Increase in the number of documents registered has naturally been attended by an increase in the receipts of the Department. The ordinary fees realized amounted to Rupees 20,556-12-0 (£2,055, 13*s.* 6*d.*), against Rupees 13,576-4-0 (£1,357, 12*s.* 6*d.*) in 1871-72, being an increase of Rupees 6,980-8-0 (£698, 1*s.*), and the other receipts showed Rupees 287-6-1 (£28, 14*s.* 9*d.*) in excess of those of the previous year. The aggregate sum collected was Rupees 26,383-0-10 (£2,638, 6*s.* 1*d.*), or Rupees 7,267-14-1 (£726, 15*s.* 9*d.*) more than in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rupees 15,392-6-10 (£1,539, 4*s.* 10*d.*), against Rupees 15,497-7-2 (£1,549, 14*s.* 10½*d.*) in 1871-72. The surplus of receipts over expenditure was Rupees 10,990-10-0 (£ 1,099, 1*s.* 3*d.*): in 1871-72 it was Rupees 3,617-11-7 (£361, 15*s.* 5*d*).

The percentage of expenditure on receipts for 1871-72 and 1872-73 is given below :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.
Office of Inspector General	29·8	23
Registrars	15·6	9
Sub-do.	35·6	26
Total ..	81	58

In the Inspector General's Office, as was remarked last year, the account is necessarily almost entirely one of expenditure, as there are no ordinary receipts. The reduced percentage above shown for this office was owing to a quantity of surplus paper not required having been sold in the year under report.

Results.

74. On the whole, the results of the working of the department are by no means discouraging. Compared with the previous year, the number of registrations increased by 2,019, the receipts by Rupees 7,267-14-1 (£726, 15*s.* 9*d.*); and the payments have

decreased by Rupees 105-0-4 (£10, 10*s.*), leaving a balance in favor of the year of Rupees 10,990-10-0 (£ 1,099, 1*s.* 3*d.*), which, added to Rupees 7,888-7-5 (£788, 16*s.* 11*d.*) at the close of the previous year, gives Rupees 18,879-1-5 (£1,887, 18*s.* 1½*d.*) as the sum to the credit of the department since its organization.

SECTION VII.

MUNICIPALITIES.

75. Regularly organized Municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867, and provided with special rules under Section 10 of that Act, existed at each of the following places:—Akolah, Khamgaum, Bassim, Oomraottee and Ellichpore. Yeotmahl may also be added, in that it owns a Municipal Committee governed by the same rules which are in force in other Municipalities, but the place is a small village: its purely municipal income is too small to meet half the expenditure which falls under the same head: it leans very much on general local funds from which allotments are made under the orders of the Resident. Act XV. of 1867 having been in operation for 5 years, the period contemplated at the time it was passed, the Punjab Municipal Act of 1872 has, with the sanction of the Government of India, been very recently made applicable to Berar.

How composed.

76. The Committees are composed of official and non-official members: these, latter, elected from the most influential residents of the towns in question, have usually been appointed for periods of two years by the Resident on the recommendation of the local authorities. In two instances, however, at the commercial towns of Khamgaum and Oomraottee they have been elected by the rate-payers and these, as might be supposed, are by far the most important and most successful of Municipal Committees in the province.

The *ex-officio* members are the Deputy Commissioner of the District, the Civil Surgeon of the station, the Executive Engineer, the Local Fund Engineer, the District Superintendent of Police, and the Magistrate in charge of the Taluk.

77. The population within the municipal limits of the 5

towns above named aggregates 81,391, and the incidence of taxation per head was 0-12-8 (1*s.* 7*d*).

Income.

78. The income derived by the several Municipalities amounted to Rupees 70,069 (£7,006, 18*s.*) raised from the following sources: -

Tax on trades and handicrafts . .	42,618
Bazar tax	5,616
Pound ...	617
Toll on carts	7,113
Miscellaneous . .	10,873
Tax on houses, buildings, &c.	3,202
Total	70,069

Compared with the previous year, it has decreased owing to a general depression in trade and the distress caused by bad harvests.

It is also reported that the number of native merchants who now come to buy cotton at Khamgaum and Oomraottee is much reduced, the trade having fallen almost entirely into the hands of European speculators who are few in number.

Expenditure.

79. From the details of Municipal expenditure as given below, it will be observed that of a total expenditure of Rupees 81,677 (£ 8,167, 14*s.*) about 46 per cent. were devoted to establishment, 28 per cent. to original works, nearly 8 per cent. to repairs, rather less than 6 per cent. to education and charitable institutions, and 10 per cent. to street-watering, lighting, and other miscellaneous charges. It has also to be remarked that the expenditure exceeded the income, the excess being met from the balance of previous years:—

	Rupees.
Head District Offices	4,964
Cost of collection	3,461
Police	*18,416
Conservancy	13,713
Lighting	79
Watering	572
Original Works	22,257
Repairs	6,077
Aid to Charitable Institutions, Charitable Dispensaries .	*4,434
Miscellaneous	7,706
Total...	81,677

* Of these amounts, Rupees 2,594 (£259, 8*s.*) remain to be adjusted hereafter.

A special report on Municipal Administration having lately been submitted to Government, it seems only necessary to add to the slight notice of the subject here given that, besides the Municipalities duly constituted under Act XV. of 1867, which alone have formed the subject of the foregoing remarks, there exist in all the more important towns and villages of the province *punchayats* or committees in which all available local influence is enlisted for the promotion of cleanliness and order. In many places these punchayats are said to take great interest in the improvement of their towns and villages. Altogether, the reports submitted have led me to speak favorably of the past action of the Municipal Committees in Berar and to be hopeful as to the future.

SECTION VIII.

MILITARY

80. Previous reports have mentioned that the only troops in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts are those stationed at Ellichpore, the sole Military Cantonment in the province, and two outposts at Akolah and Oomraottee. These troops all belong to the Hyderabad Contingent. The Ellichpore Garrison consisted during the year of:—

A Light Field Battery of Artillery. .	. .	130 men
A Troop of Cavalry	...	88 ,,
A Regiment of Infantry . . .	...	805 ,,

The outposts at Akolah and Oomraottee consisted of 140 and 114 men respectively.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION I.

AGRICULTURE.

81. Chapter VII. of the *Gazetteer* gives a full account of the method of agriculture pursued in the province and of all that belongs to the subject of husbandry.

"The Berar cultivator follows a primitive system of rotation of crops. He manures very little, but, as much as he can, he is obliged to use so much dung for fuel that he has little to spare for his fields. Good culturable land is never enclosed for hay and pasture, though plenty of grass is cut and stacked from wide uncultivated tracts; and the working bullocks are well fed, partly on this hay, more generally on the jowaree stalks, a little on cotton seed. Large droves of cattle, sheep, and goats, graze on bare commons and barren wolds. From wells the cultivators irrigate patches of wheat, sugar-cane, opium, and what we should call market garden produce. Here and there they get water from small reservoirs and surface streams, especially under the hills and to the southward.

"But in the Berar valley, which contains the rich land, water is scarce even for the drinking of man and beast; there is a dearth of grass and wood; hired labor is insufficient and dear Capital in agricultural hands is scanty. The cultivators are slowly (though surely) emerging out of chronic debt. Agriculture is supported by the good-will with which all the small money-lenders invest in it, because there are no other handy investments which pay so well as lending on bond to the farmers. Cultivation is obliged to support the peasant and his family to pay the State revenue, to return the capital invested, with not less than 18 per cent. interest to the Mar-

waree,* and to furnish the Court fees on litigation whenever the rustic sees a chance of evading his bond. But the petty cultivator keeps his hold of the land; no one can make so much out of it as he can; and he is much aided by the customs of *metairie* tenancy and joint stock co-operative cultivation, which enable him to get cattle, labor and even a little cash on favorable terms.

On the whole, the Berar cultivator is lazy and easy-going, starts late to his field and returns early. Neither hope of great profits nor fear of ruin will drive him to do the full day's work, which is extracted at such low wages from the English farm-laborer."

SECTION II.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Rain-fall.

82. The rain-fall in the six Districts of the Province during the year under report is returned as follows:—

		Inches.	Cents.
East Berar	Oomraottee ...	35	75
	Ellichpore .. .	31	54
	Woon	45	65
West Berar	Akolah	47	18
	Buldanah	47	43
	Bassim	54	40

Weather.

83. From East Berar, the Commissioner reports:—"succeeding a year of serious drought and difficulty which pressed hard upon all classes, we have had in 1872-73 a plentiful rain-fall and, on the whole, a very abundant harvest.

As 30 inches may be considered a fair average rain-fall for Berar, it will be seen that we have had more than the usual allowance. In some parts of the Division an unusually heavy fall towards the end of the monsoon caused some damage to

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* Village usurer and pawnbroker.

the crops, especially to the cotton crop. In the middle of January severe frosts occurred in a few localities—rather an unusual thing in Berar. Whole fields of cotton presented the appearance of having been scorched, while tobacco and other garden crops were much injured; generally, however, the season has been one of more than ordinary prosperity to the cultivator, and there has been during the year almost an entire absence of epidemic disease."

The Commissioner, West Berar, writes:—

"The fall of rain was for some time too heavy and continuous for the khurreef (autumn) crops, and in many parts of the country the jowaree out-turn was only half what it should have been. The fall of rain in October was very favorable to the wheat and gram crops; but in January much damage was done by frost. The Deputy Commissioner, Buldanah, reports that the frost on two succeeding nights did most extensive damage to the crops then in the ground, completely destroying cotton, castor oil, wheat, plantains, sugar-cane, gram, and other crops approaching maturity."

Temperature.

84. The following statement shows the minimum and maximum mean temperature in shade in the three stations where meteorological observations were taken during the year:—

Months.	Akolah.		Oomraottee.		Buldanah.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
January ...	88·1	55·3	84·9	57·	80·4	57·2
February ...	91 6	55 5	91·6	59 7	85·3	63·5
March ...	103	68·6	101 8	70·4	96·7	71·
April ..	104·	72·1	98·3	72·5	96·8	74·
May ..	108·9	76·5	107·6	79·1	102·	81·8
June ...	101·2	77 2	99·3	78·5	93·3	73.4
July ..	88·	72·2	87 5	72·2	82·4	69·2
August ...	87 1	72·1	86·	72·1	80·5	68·
September ...	87·5	72·3	88 9	71·8	80·1	67·3
October ..	89·3	63·	89·6	61·3	82·1	64·3
November ..	86·8	58·3	87·9	50·6	81·6	58·4
December ...	85·8	54·5	87·2	50·1	80·7	56·3

CROPS.

Cultivated area.

85. The returns showing extent of cultivation for the last two years give the following totals:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.
East Berar	2,220,005 ...	2,307,918
West Berar	3,112,959 .	3,384,003
Acres...	5,332,964 ...	5,691,921

The increase here apparent to the credit of 1872-73 of 358,957 acres (273,108 in the Bassim District and 89,896 in the Oomraottee District) is attributed to the difference between the area as estimated before the introduction of the Survey and the actual area as determined by that operation.

Area under different Crops.

86. The extent to which the principal crops were cultivated is shown in the following table:—

	East Berar.	West Berar.	Acres.
Rice	9,122	15,655	24,777
Wheat	183,589	255,889	439,478
Jowaree	966,156 ..	1111,652 .	2,107,808
Other grains ...	119,410	381,604	501,014
Oil-seeds	96,750	172,986	269,736
Sugar-cane ...	773 .	2,380	3,153
Cotton	801,999 ..	864,015 .	1,666,014
Opium	422 .	1,168	1,590
Fibre	2,333 .	19,335 ...	21,668
Tobacco	18,118 ...	8,618 ...	736
Other products .	103,814 ...	219,533 ...	323,347

Jowaree and cotton are the staple crops of the province, and occupy, respectively, 37 and 29 per cent. of the entire area under cultivation.

Rice was largely cultivated in the Bassim and Buldanah Districts; wheat in the Buldanah and Oomraottee Districts; jowaree is general everywhere. Opium was cultivated only in the Buldanah and Bassim Districts.

Rental of Land.

87. A calculation according to the rental of the land actually under each class of crop gives the following averages:—

	East Berar.			West Berar.			Average rent per acre.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Cotton	1	0	9	0	14	0	0	15	4
Wheat	1	2	3	1	2	0	1	2	1
Oil-seed	1	0	10	1	0	0	1	0	5
Jowaree	1	0	5	0	14	0	0	15	2
Tobacco ..	1	4	6	2	1	0	1	10	9
Opium	3	10	3	3	1	0	3	5	7
Sugar-cane	5	9	5	2	14	0	4	5	8

Yield per acre.

88. Below is another table which shows the yield per acre :—

	East Berar.	West Berar.	Average yield.
	lbs	lbs	lbs
Rice .. .	181	238	209
Wheat	217	211	214
Jowaree .	309	317	313
Gram	157	169	163
Cotton	149	148	148
Opium	5	3	4
Oil-seed	224	184	204
Tobacco	291	186	238

Experiments in Maize and Carolina Paddy.

89. At the instance of the District Officers some experiments were made with maize and Carolina paddy, which are thus noticed in the local reports :—

Maize.

"Two experiments were made during the year with maize—one in the cold season and another in the rains. The experiment in the cold weather resulted in a total failure. That in the monsoon turned out much better. The earlier sowing in the Buldanah District produced an out-turn of nearly double in quantity compared with the country maize. The soil and climate is said to agree with the crop, and some seed has been reserved for further experiments."

Carolina Paddy.

90. Of the experiments made with Carolina paddy, the Deputy Commissioner of the Woon District writes as follows:—

"About $1\frac{1}{8}$ seers of Carolina paddy were sown at Yeotmal in a piece of black cotton soil measuring 429 square yards. The crop came to perfection and was cut in October. The yield was 75 seers, being an out-turn of 66·33 fold.

"The cultivators in the Woon talook, to whom a quantity of the Carolina paddy seed was given for trial, prefer it to the indigenous paddy, because they say it requires less moisture and is better in quality; it is also grown as a dry crop, that is, it requires no artificial irrigation; the rain-fall is sufficient: some was sown as a wet crop and irrigated: this entirely failed."

Model Farms, Oomraottee

91. The two Government Farms in the province continued to work throughout the year. The results achieved in that at Oomraottee were certainly not promising, and as it has lately been thought wise to have but one Government Farm in the province, the Oomraottee Farm has been abolished altogether. It consisted of 296 acres, of which 226 were under cultivation during the year with cotton, jowaree, sorghum, gram, wheat, kurdee, tobacco, and garden crops.

The rain-fall measured at this farm was 37 inches and 41 cents—nearly double that of the previous year. "Although the last monsoon was unusually heavy," writes the Assistant Cotton Commissioner in charge of the farm, "yet I must say that on the whole it did no material damage to the crops grown during the season. The out-turn of cotton would have been full (16 annas) if the heavy rains of July last (14·43 inches) had not affected its growth, and if the number of cotton bales was not seriously lessened by September's rains, which amounted to 7·49 inches. Cotton, jowaree, and other khurreef (autumn) crops on low lands, suffered seriously, but on high ground the rains did but little damage to them. The weather continued to be most favorable to all rubbee (spring) crops till the end of December, but subsequently the heavy dews did much damage, especially in the Poorna Valley. The dew not only affected the rubbee crops but seriously injured tobacco and vegetables. The pro-

duce of cotton and jowaree is therefore taken generally to be at about 12 annas in the Rupee, and that of wheat only 10 annas."

The several kinds of manure used in the farm were:—

Sheep, horse, town, and cattle, manure; and they were utilized for cotton, garden crop, and tobacco cultivation. The results obtained were that cotton (clean) with sheep manure yielded 72 lbs. per acre, with horse manure 59 lbs., with town manure 188 lbs., and without any manure 67 lbs.

In an area of a little more than 63½ acres devoted to cotton, the yield was 12,624 lbs. of *kapas*,* which gave 3,404 lbs. of clean cotton and 9,220 lbs. seeds, averaging 54 lbs. of clean cotton and 146 lbs. of seeds per acre. The expenditure under this head, excluding the cost of feeding farm cattle and the establishment attached to it, amounted to Rupees 806-2-11 (£ 80, 12*s.* 5*d.*) and realizations to Rupees 1,005-3-4 (£100, 10*s.* 5*d.*), showing a profit of Rupees 99-0-5 (£9, 18*s.*), or Rupees 1-9-0 (3*s.* 1½*d.*) per acre. In the cultivation of jowaree and gram, to which were allotted 32½ and 39 acres, respectively, the receipts were also slightly in advance of the expenditure. But a contrary result was obtained in other cultivation, particularly in the case of garden crops which returned not a fourth of the money spent on them.

If the yield be compared with that of adjoining fields, in respect to cotton, jowaree, wheat, and gram, we find from the figures subjoined that the advantage is on the side of the farm, as regards the first two staples:—

	Yield per acre in lbs.	
	Govt. Farm.	Native Fields.
Clean cotton	54	39
Jowaree	328	277
Wheat	299	362
Gram	123	224

* Kapas means the cotton just as it is when plucked, before it has been picked.

As regards the quality of the farm produce, the Assistant Cotton Commissioner writes :—

"The cotton of our farm was considered by the Oomraottee merchants to be the best of its kind procurable in this country, and it, of course, fetched the best price prevailing in this market. The quality of the cereal crops was equal to that of the native crops, because they were grown on the native method."

92. The expenditure on this farm amounted to Rupees 6,742 (£674,) and the receipts to Rupees 1,969 (£196, 18*s*). So that a loss of Rupees 4,773 (£477,) during the year has to be entered.

Akolah Farm.

93. With reference to the Akolah Farm, now the one Government Farm of the province, a few descriptive notes from a review of the Superintendent's annual Report by Mr. A. J Dunlop (formerly Assistant Cotton Commissioner) the Assistant Commissioner under whose immediate supervision the Farm has been placed, may perhaps be appropriately inserted at greater length than is usual. The subject is one of importance and has naturally attracted much attention, especially since particular stress has lately been laid on the responsibility of the local revenue administration for the management of the Farm, which was formerly to a great extent under the control of the Cotton Commissioner. The chief difficulty in an undertaking of this kind is the disadvantage which Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants must necessarily labor under in a want of the special knowledge required for effective superintendence. The Superintendent of the Akolah Farm is a trained gardener sent from England by the Secretary of State for India.

"The weather, during the year under report, was, on the whole, favorable. Some people, with a certain degree of reason, complained of an excess of rain, but the season was quite an average good one, and the weather cannot be made an excuse for any failures in the ordinary crops of the Farm.

"A fair criterion of a good or bad season is the quantity of cotton exported from the province to Bombay, and applying this test the figures

given below show that the past year compares favorably with the preceding ones :—

Exports of Cotton from Berar.

Years.	Bales
1868-69	227,715
1869-70	169,790
1870-71	205,704
1871-72	140,091
1872-73	204,052

" The Farm was removed from Sheogaon to Akolah in March 1872. The new site is in every way better than the old one. Being at the head-quarters of the district, it is more easily superintended by the Assistant Commissioner in charge and more accessible to those who take an interest in the experiments.

" The Farm in the year under report comprised 230·20 acres of land. The fields were purchased outright from the occupants for a sum of Rupees 865, and we now hold the property at an annual rent to Government of Rupees 398-13-0.

" Of the area stated above, 63½ acres were devoted to cotton, 102·34 acres to grain, &c., and 64·6 acres were in grass and waste land.

" Mr. Pillans has given a detailed account of the experiments with cotton. A careful note of the expenditure on each field has been kept, which enables a comparison between the outlay and receipts. The first experiment mentioned by him is of two acres of *Bunnee* cotton which was both ploughed and manured. The total cost of cultivation was Rupees 33-13-3 per acre, while the receipts are Rupees 30-15-2, leaving a loss of Rupees 2-14-1. But the ploughing and manuring will benefit the field for two or even three years, and in making a calculation of this kind, it would not be illegitimate to take into account merely half the cost of these two operations, which would then leave a profit of Rupees 2-7-0. The other figures given by Mr. Pillans show the following results. In the cost of cultivation is included the *whole* cost of ploughing and manuring :—

Ploughed and Farm yard manured Jurree.

Cost of cultivation per acre.			Receipts per acre.			Loss per acre.		
RS.	A	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A	P.
23	10	6	16	0	2	7	10	4

Ploughed and Farm yard manured Hingunghat Cotton.

Cost of cultivation per acre			Receipts per acre			Loss per acre.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
24	15	2	8	2	0	16	13	2

Jurree cotton manured with bones and ploughed.

Cost of cultivation per acre.			Receipts per acre.			Loss per acre.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
32	4	8	14	13	10	17	6	10

Jurree manured with poudrette and ploughed.

Cost of cultivation per acre.			Receipts per acre.			Loss per acre.		
RS.	A	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
42	4	8	15	10	8	26	10	0

Bunnee manured with poudrette and ploughed.

Cost of cultivation per acre.			Receipts per acre			Loss per acre.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A	P.
39	6	0	29	1	11	10	4	1

Hingunghat cotton manured with poudrette.

Cost of cultivation per acre.			Receipts per acre.			Loss per acre.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A	P.	RS.	A.	P.
34	14	0	13	1	2	21	12	10

"These figures show that the first year at least of what may be called high cultivation is not remunerative. As the soil is gradually worked up into a better condition, the annual expense of cultivation will no doubt decrease, and we may then fairly expect to see the receipts comparing more favorably with the expenditure, but the above shows that there is much truth in what is said by the native cultivators regarding the impossibility of their incurring the heavy outlay they see being expended on the farm, and, although in the long run we shall perhaps prove ourselves to be the most successful, one can readily understand the objection a man dependent for his livelihood on the produce of his field has to incur such expenditure.

"The fields cultivated in the ordinary native way show a better return. *Bunnee,* which is the best adapted to the farm soil, shows a profit of Ru-

pees 4-12-11 per acre, *Jurree* a profit of Rupees 6-10-7, while on *Hingunghat* cotton, there has been a small loss.

" The price of cotton was decidedly low towards the close of last season, and more could not be obtained for the farm produce than Rupees 61 per bojah for the best quality and Rupees 55 for an inferior quality. This is less than we have been in the habit of getting, but still it is not generally thought that the price of Indian cotton will, under ordinary circumstances, or for any length of time, range at a much higher rate, and it would not be safe to calculate on getting a better price than has this year been obtained.

" Of the exotic cotton tried on the farm, *Dharwar acclimatized New Orleans* is the only variety which has succeeded. In my former report I mentioned that the natives were taking with considerable zest to the cultivation of this cotton, and I have ascertained from village reports that last year 3,552 acres were sown with it in the Akolah District. The cultivation of it does not appear to have spread much beyond the Balapore and Khamgaon Talooks. Some small quantities have been sown in the neighbourhood of Akote, but only as experiments, and it is chiefly confined to the southern part of the Akolah district as above indicated. The natives experience considerable difficulty in separating the staple from the seed, the *churka** of the country not being adapted for this variety of cotton; and I regret to say that as a means of getting over the difficulty they have taken to sowing a mixture of this and indigenous seed which naturally produces an irregular cotton disliked strongly by the merchants. During the year I have heard several complaints regarding the way in which this otherwise fine cotton is being destroyed by mixture with indigenous varieties. The general opinion seems to be that the New Orleans cotton when produced in a pure state surpasses the indigenous kinds, but that by mixing it, as the natives are now doing, both varieties are destroyed; and pure Jurree or Bunnee is better than mixed New Orleans.

" The subject is under consideration and will be discussed shortly in a separate letter. In the meantime, I fully expect to find the cultivation of the cotton considerably extended this season.

" The selection of seed was carried out very carefully on the Farm. The seed from the previous year proved not to be pure, and we adopted the plan suggested by Mr. Pillans of weeding out every plant of a variety other than that which we intended to cultivate in the field. The result will I hope be proved to be successful.

" Another experiment was tried with sorgho, but without any success. It evidently requires a much richer soil than we were able to give it last year. We by no means despair, however, eventually of succeeding

* " A churka consists of two rollers set in a wooden frame, with a small interval between them. These are turned with an ordinary handle, the motion of one being communicated to the other by a sort of endless screw. The cotton is passed between these rollers and the staple is thus separated from the seed."

with this crop, and are fully alive to the benefit it will be to have a nourishing green fodder for the cattle during the hot months of the year.

"The Queensland Maize, to which particular attention was given, also failed as a dry crop, heavy rain having almost completely destroyed it when the plants were young; and an attempt to cultivate it as an irrigated crop failed from want of water. Some of the seed is still on hand, and I trust we shall be more fortunate this season.

"Some very interesting and really successful experiments have been accomplished with Tobacco.

"The Virginian variety is an old friend which we and others in the Province have been working with for some years. It is now pretty conclusively shown by the experiments of this and former years that the variety can thrive well in our soil and climate, and the object now will be to raise annually a quantity of seed for distribution to the native cultivators.

"But, in addition to the Virginian variety, we have during the past year, and so far as I am aware for the first time, introduced the Manilla variety of tobacco. The seed was supplied by Mr Rivett-Carnac. It was treated carefully by Mr Pillans, and the result of the experiments is in every way satisfactory. The plants looked fresher and greener than I have ever seen indigenous tobacco: the leaves were excellently formed; and the following figures show that the out-turn was much in excess of either the Virginian or indigenous varieties:—

			Yield per acre of tobacco
			lbs.
Indigenous variety	...	...	115
Virginian ,,	...	..	257
Manilla ,,	...	..	608

"The crop of indigenous tobacco was under an average one, and the above is hardly perhaps a fair comparison, but still there is no doubt that the Manilla tobacco has excelled both in quantity and quality and there is every encouragement to go on extending its cultivation. There are two pounds of Manilla and half a pound of Virginian tobacco seed for disposal; small quantities of which will be given to well known cultivators who will plant it with care. I trust that this year we shall be able to build a small tobacco house, without which nothing can be done in the way of properly curing the leaves.

"As a purely tentative measure and at the suggestion of the late Colonel Stubbs, a vegetable garden comprising two acres of land was opened on the Farm. Mr. Pillans is sanguine that eventually this may be a remunerative undertaking I admit I do not feel the same confi-

dence, but it may be well to let him give it a fair trial for another year. Much could not be expected the first season, but still I was disappointed to see no better return than Rupees 46 for an outlay of Rupees 368, as shown in the account accompanying Mr. Pillan's report.

"Some fruit trees have been planted in the garden; and outside of the fence are young mulberry trees of the white mulberry variety, the seed of which came from the Punjab. They are promising exceedingly well.

"Financially the Farm does not appear in a very favorable light, but more land is now being taken up and with a larger area, and as the soil gets into better order, I trust we may be able to make the receipts more equalize the expenditure.

"The total expenditure is Rupees 13,856, of which Rupees 4,043 are for the Superintendent's pay, and house rent, and Rupees 3,878 for the partial making of a tank. The amount expended on actual cultivation is Rupees 5,935, against which we have to show Rupees 1,655 as receipts. Of the latter sum, Rupees 1,230 have been paid into the Treasury to the credit of the farm, while the balance is the estimated value of produce retained for farm use.

"Mr. Pillans has superintended the Farm throughout the year. He gives much attention to his work, and manages the work-people with tact—an important point in an undertaking of this nature."

PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOR.

94. The following statement shows the prices of produce prevailing in the two Divisions of Berar:—

		1872-73.		
		East Berar.	West Berar.	Average.
		Seers per Rupee.		
Clean cotton		2·5	2·1	2·3
Wheat		19·1	12·7	15·9
Gram		18·4	12·8	15·6
Rice		12·8	8·7	10·7
Jowaree		24·2	24·6	24·4
Oil-seeds		7·1	8·7	7·9
Tobacco		3·4	2·6	3
Plough bullocks each	Rupees	42 3 6	50 0 0	46 1 9
Buffaloes	,,	33 10 8	44 0 0	38 13 4

"The above figures," says the Commissioner of West Berar, "cannot be taken as very correct, though in a very rough way they may be accepted as showing the changes in the price

of the staple products of the division. Price of produce and food grains have fallen; but the average price of labor, as given in the following table, remains the same as last year, or a little higher" :—

	1871-72.						1872-73.					
	East Berar			West Berar.			East Berar.			West Berar.		
Skilled ... per diem	0	13	6	0	10	11	0	14	7	0	11	0
Unskilled . per diem	0	6	0	0	3	6	0	4	3	0	3	3
Cart with bullocks ...	1	1	0	0	15	4	1	1	6	1	0	0
Camels each	0	8	0	0	12	5	0	15	0	0	12	0
Donkeys per score ...	4	11	0	3	3	10	5	14	6	3	6	0
Bullocks per pair ...	0	10	4	0	9	7	0	12	6	0	9	0

Where there is a demand for labor, as in the case of Berar, wages are not affected by a trifling fall in prices.

SECTION III.

HORTICULTURE.

95. There are public gardens kept up from general revenue at all the head-quarter stations of districts. Though of comparatively recent formation, some of them are already both useful and ornamental. Those at Oomraottee, Akolah, and Ellichpore, deserve special mention. Jail gardens in which vegetables for prisoners are grown also exist. The district reports do not give particulars under this head—which is a new one, and was not prescribed until after they had been prepared.

SECTION IV.

FORESTS.

State and District Forests.

96. As mentioned in former reports, forest conservancy in Berar is conducted in the same manner as in other provinces, and is reported on under the two main heads of State Reserves and District Forests.

The State Reserves include such timber-producing tracts of country as would be entitled to the name of Forest elsewhere than in an official report, and are under the control and supervision of a special Forest Department: while to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, aided at all times by the skilled Forest Officers, is entrusted the task of managing the scattered woodlands and babool plantations outside the State Reserves, the levying of duty on the cutting of brushwood and grass in uncultivated lands, the preservation from indiscriminate felling of certain kinds of trees which are not the property of any particular individual. The performance of this task in its different bearings is called the administration of unreserved or District Forests.

State Forests.

97. The State Reserves remain the same in number and area as in the previous year:—

Northern Division.

	Estimated area. Square Miles.
1 Bhyraghur Forest	400

Southern Division.

2 Garoo Mathergaon	75
3 Ghat Boree	50
4 Paen Gunga	70
5 Khelapur	50
6 Small tracts in Mangla, Jaolgaon, Rankapur, and Dapura	1
	646

Demarcation of Reserves.

98. The demarcation of the Byraghur Reserve having been completed a year ago, nothing remains to be noted under this head in the Northern Division, except that periodical clearances of the boundary lines will have to be made as scrub jungle and coppice shoots spring up. In the Southern Division the work of demarcation has not been carried on satisfactorily, the Assistant Conservator in charge having made himself conspicuous by a general neg-

lect of duty. He reports that the demarcation of the Ghat Boree and Paeengunga Reserves has been completed, while 48 miles of the Kohlapore boundaries have been cut. It is hoped that all the Reserves will have been finally demarcated by the close of the current season.

Rights and privileges of the people.

99. The point which has attracted most attention in connection with forest conservancy during the past year is thus described in the Forest Report:—

"During the past year a very lengthy correspondence has taken place on the subject of the demarcation of the villages situated within the Byraghur Reserve, and of the rights and privileges of their inhabitants. This correspondence resulted in a committee, with the Commissioner as President, being convened at Oomraottee, where rules were drawn up in settlement of the above points under the provisions of Rule 16 of the Forest Rules.

"A copy of the Rules has already been laid before the Government. Besides the privileges conceded by these rules, the inhabitants of the Reserve have been permitted to purchase all dead or fallen teak trees in their villages at half the rates obtaining at the Pili Depôt—a concession which has been highly appreciated, and which has worked most satisfactorily.

"It has in fact placed these people on a much better footing than their neighbours in the unreserved Forests, for in many villages the dead and fallen teak trees furnish the inhabitants with as much timber as they have leisure or inclination to take to the bazars, whilst the small price they have to pay for the timber is more than compensated for by the better sale they obtain for it than for the small and badly grown teak of the unreserved Forests.

"And lately it has only been with regard to procuring teak that residents of the Reserve have perhaps been worse off than those of the open forests, for while the latter have had to pay for their grazing and minor forest produce, the former have enjoyed both these items free.

"The liberal policy, however, which has been adopted with reference to the inhabitants of the Reserve has been amply

repaid by the ready obedience they have given to all forest laws and regulations, as well as by the willingness with which they have invariably rendered assistance to the Department when called upon to do so. Indeed, they have already commenced to evince a decided interest in the *protection* of their forests, turning out to extinguish fires before being summoned even by the watchers; and effectually preserving the grass and fruits in their villages from the depredations of outsiders.

"Rules have been drawn up in the same liberal spirit defining the rights and privileges of the inhabitants of the Reserves in the Southern Division and will shortly be submitted for sanction."

Prosecutions.

100. As rights and privileges and the aims of our conservancy operations are better understood, breaches of forest rules will grow less frequent, though it must be owned that the people of Berar have always enjoyed a good character in this respect. The number of persons prosecuted in the year was 422, and of these 339 were convicted. This represents a marked increase as compared with 1871-72; but the Deputy Conservator is of opinion that, "considering the widely-spread area of forest land in the province and the amount of produce exported, the number of prosecutions, though larger than in the previous year, cannot but be looked upon as insignificant. "A still further increase," he adds, "must be expected as the members of the lower grades of the department become better acquainted with their work and the rules which govern it."

Thinning operations.

101. The "thinning operations," described in last year's Report as the main source of revenue to be derived for some time to come from the State Reserves on account of there being no mature timber ready for use, have in the year under report resulted in the sale of 46,432 small pieces of wood, logs and poles included, for a sum of Rupees 22,857 (£ 2,285, 14*s.*). Rupees 2,877 (£ 287, 14*s.*) were realized besides on account of sales of former years; so that the total revenue obtained from sale of timber felled in the Reserve amounted to Rupees 25,734-11 (£ 2,573, 9*s.*). This refers solely to the Byraghur Reserve, which constitutes the Northern Division of the Forest Department: from the

Southern Division no details have been reported. The Assistant Conservator simply states that some thousands of badly grown teak trees have been cut in the Paeengunga Reserve and are selling fast. He also mentions that similar operations have been commenced in the other Reserves of the Division.

Roads in Melghat.

102. But, it is urged, the demand for teak from the plains is far greater than the supply, for want of suitable tracks by which wood and agricultural produce can be exported. This subject has attracted more or less attention for some years past, and a few months ago a preliminary survey was ordered with the view of making a road for carts from Pili, one of the forest wood-depots in the heart of the Melghat, to Ellichpore. The line which the road will take has been fixed, and a detailed survey is now going on. The length of the road will, it is estimated, be about 35 miles and the cost about Rupees 4,500 (£ 450) per mile. "The great advantages of such a road," writes the Deputy Conservator, "can hardly be overrated," as besides placing the inhabitants of the Reserve in a position to obtain a readier and better sale than now for their agricultural produce, it will enable a large quantity of full grown timber of unreserved, but still very useful varieties, to be utilized. At present this timber is of little value, for, if felled, it cannot be exported, unless pared down into logs of very small dimensions.

"Such a road will also enable this department to furnish a much larger supply of teak to the inhabitants of the plains than at present, for hitherto the supply has been regulated by the quantity the hill people are able to export, and not by what the forests are capable of furnishing without injury to themselves. At the rate thinning operations have been carried on for the last two seasons, it will probably take about 150 years before all the badly grown teak trees in the Reserve have been cut over.

"The export trade is still almost entirely in the hands of the Koorkoos, and must remain so, pending the improvement of existing communications, for residents of the plains will never commence to cut and take away timber themselves, so long as in addition to having to face the bad climate of the Melghat, they must necessarily run the risk of losing or seriously

injuring their cattle from the present terrible roughness of the roads.

"On the opening up of the Melghat there will be abundance of work for both the Koorkoos and the people of the plains, for the latter will never be able to bring the timber out of the steep ravines on to the cart tracks. Such must invariably be done by the Koorkoos, as no other class of men can compete with them at rough work of this sort. The hill men will thus always enjoy a share of the wood-trade, even supposing a large proportion of the residents of the plains took to importing their own timber."

103. Of course it is not expected that the Melghat can be thoroughly opened out by cart tracks for a number of years to come; a small sum may perhaps be set aside every year for improving the present main outlets by clearing them of stones, levelling the ghats, and reducing the gradients of the steepest places. Thus, some relief will be afforded.

Fires.

104. In the last Administration Report, one of the most hopeful signs of forest conservancy during 1871-72 was said to be the success which attended the measures taken to prevent fires breaking out in the Reserves. The net result of these measures during 1872-73 has been the protection of an area of 257,920 acres at a cost of Rupees 1,001 (£ 100, 2*s.*) Compared with the previous year, this represents an increase in the area protected of 93,280 acres at an extra cost of Rupees 599 (£ 59, 18*s.*). In the Byraghur Reserve it is especially satisfactory to note a marked improvement. No attempts were made by the Forest Department to keep under fires in this Reserve before 1871, in which year some credit was taken for having effectually protected 200 square miles—half of the entire area. In the year under report, about $\frac{7}{8}$ths of the Forests, or 350 square miles, have been saved. The Deputy Conservator may take rather a roseate view in attributing this improvement to "the contentment and happiness of the people consequent on the privileges lately conceded to them" of free grazing and free collection of mowa and permission to collect the old fallen wood within their respective village boundaries; but he is certainly right in saying that unless we interest the people in our conservancy operations and secure their good will no amount of labour on the part of the Department will preserve the forests

from fire. And it must be admitted at the same time that the fact of applications having already been received from several of the more enlightened Patels to be allowed to burn paths round their villages in the cold weather is no bad proof of our having gained some hearty support in our efforts to keep down fires. Ultimately, the Deputy Conservator hopes to have a net work of fire paths within the Reserve, and in this manner to succeed in preserving the entire forests from fire.

Against the good fortune and good management above recorded of the Byraghur Reserve must be set the misfortune of the Garoo Mattergaon Reserve (75 square miles) in the Southern Division having been for the first time fired in 1872, no portion of it escaping. Strange to say, it was the first year in which watchers had been specially retained to exclude fires from this reserve. The misfortune is attributed by the Deputy Conservator partly to a want of due caution and vigilance on their part and partly to the grass during the past year having been of a much ranker growth than during either of the two previous years. The Kehlapur Reserve escaped fire: no report has been received with reference to this point in connection with the Ghat Boree or Paeengunga Reserves.

Growth of trees.

105. "The great point to be aimed at now," remarks the Deputy Conservator, "is, I consider, to keep down the rank growth of grass by inducing the natural production of trees of sorts (and this the exclusion of fires is gradually accomplishing): if they happen to be of valuable kinds, so much the better; but any trees are preferable to none. The useless ones can be thinned out afterwards as opportunity offers and steps be taken to replace them by more valuable varieties.

"Plantations should, in my opinion, only be made to supplement natural reproduction. There are many extensive blanks which would take years to fill up if left to themselves, and these are the places that specially call for artificial planting. In the Melghat it is on this principle alone that plantations are formed."

Plantations.

106. The area under plantations at the close of the year reported on stood as follows :—

In the Melghat	549 acres.
„ Oomrawtee	153½ „
„ Buldanah	8½ „
„ Bassim	10 „
	721

Of this area 271½ acres in all were added during 1872-73.

The expenditure on the Melghat plantations, which are of course the most important, amounted to Rupees 4,256-4-6 (£425, 12*s.* 6¾*d.*), of which the details may be given for the purpose of explaining the work carried on.

	RS.	A.	P.		£	s.	d.
Purchase of seed	162	0	0				
Clearing grass and jungle	2,038	0	0				
Making notches and sowing seeds	1,102	0	0				
Filling blanks	354	0	0				
Nurseries	401	3	0				
Digging pits	109	5	2				
Pruning	11	0	0				
Compensation for land resumed	40	0	0				
Sundries	38	15	4				
Total	4,256	4	6	=	425	12	6¾

107. It is recorded, oddly enough for a country like Berar, that all the plantations suffered from frost—a most unusual visitor—in January; but while none of the plants injured are reported to have been killed outright, most of them are said to have recovered. Experiments made to introduce rhododendron (*rhododendron arboreum*) and cypress (*cupressus torulosa*) at Chikulda were so far successful that the cypress seed came up freely, and there are 1,700 plants alive and averaging 6 inches in height. The rhododendron seed was unfortunately damaged and none of it germinated. Partial success was also attained in an attempt to introduce the *kattang* or large variety of bamboo.

None of the other plantations appear to call for remark here.

Lobour in Melghat.

108. A separate paragraph may be devoted to extracting from the Forest Report an interesting passage on the formation of a coolie corps of Gonds, which has started with a good prospect of being very useful to the Forest Department :—

"No difficulty is now experienced in the Melghat in procuring labor for plantations. A coolie corps of Gonds has been formed somewhat similar in its organization to that recommended a few years ago by Mr. Saunders. It consists of a nucleus of 40 Gonds who receive employment all the year round. During the working season, when more hands are required, the corps is increased by the employment of the friends and relations of the permanent coolies. These Gonds were formerly residents of the Baitool District, and they have now settled down for good at Pili, where they have built a village for themselves separate from the Koorkoo one. The establishment of the corps has brought about a complete change in the Koorkoos.

"No pressure of any kind is now required to introduce them to labor. They work willingly whenever asked, and in fact often come of themselves to seek employment.

"The Gonds are even better workmen than the Koorkoos. At piece-work where a Koorkoo will earn 5 annas a day a Gond will often earn about double. Thus, pitting is invariably done by piece-work at the rate of 10 annas per 100 pits. A Koorkoo seldom digs more than 50 pits in a day, whereas it is no uncommon occurrence for a Gond to dig 80.

"The corps is besides a great assistance to the Department in keeping down fires, for if a fire breaks out anywhere near Pili, as actually happened during the past year, from 100 to 200 hands can at once be brought to bear upon it. On the occasion referred to, the whole of the Gond village turned out, including even women and children, and the fire was in consequence speedily extinguished."

109. Before leaving the subject of State Reserves it may be as well to repeat that it will be many years before there will be any full grown timber in them. By the time the thinning operations have been carried on over the whole area of the forests, much of the timber now standing will have arrived at

a stage when it can be felled with advantage. Thinning, it may be remarked, means "the clearing out of old stems from which young poles are growing at too great distance from the ground ever to mature into timber. These stems are relics of former times when persons in want of a pole had no hesitation in meeting their requirements from the upper portion of a standing tree, cutting it ten and twelve feet from the ground."

Unreserved Forest.

110. The administration of what are called unreserved Forests may now be noticed. The area occupied under this head in each district was as follows:—

Area of unreserved Forests.

		Square miles		Acres.
Ellichpore	Melghat Talook	1,100		...
	Babool Buns of Ellichpore and Durriapore Talooks . .	157	and	567
Oomraottee..	Fuel Reserves	6,050		
	Babool Buns	14	„	35
Akolah ...	.. .	35		.
Buldanah	.. ..	466½		...
Bassim . .	. ...	769		...
Woon ..	... .	1,188½		.
		9,638	„	602

Melghat Exports.

111. The chief supply of timber, grass, and other forest produce for the whole of the Poorna valley is derived from the unreserved Forests of the Melghat. The produce is brought for sale by the Koorkoos to certain established bazars at the foot of the hills where duty is paid on it by the purchasers prior to its exportation to the plains. The cutting of wood in these forests was unrestricted up to 1871, when it was found necessary to introduce some limitation with regard to the indiscriminate destruction of Teak (*Tectona grandis*), Tewus (*Dalbergia Oojeinensis*), and Sheshum (*Dalbergia Latifolia*), the most valuable woods, owing to the fact of teak saplings varying from 2 to 9 inches in diameter being brought to the bazars for sale. A scheme was introduced, the chief feature of which was the division of the open forests into 15 blocks, one of which it was proposed to open annually, so that a

period of rest might be granted which, by checking the exhaustion previously going on at a rapid rate, would ultimately be of the greatest advantage to the people, to whom at first any restriction must have seemed unpalatable. The number of blocks was fixed on the consideration that 15 years would be required to produce, after coppicing mutilated or unhealthy trees, the poles, rafters, and small wood, which form the chief want of the people of the plains. The first block was opened in October 1872. In six months there were 107,573 pieces of teak wood exported, on which duty was levied amounting to Rupees 11,551 (£ 1,155, 2*s*). Almost the whole of this wood was taken out by the hill tribes, which, according to the annual Forest Report, must have cleared at the very least an average profit of Rupees 27 (£ 2, 14*s*.) per family.

The amount of duty levied on unreserved timber and other produce, such as firewood, grass, bamboos, lac, &c., exported from the unreserved Forests of the Melghat, was Rupees 29,803 (£ 2,980, 6*s*.). It is satisfactory to find that a large quantity of timber of the unreserved kinds was exported.

Babool Buns.

112. Experiment, not yet ripe for report, has been made with the view of working the babool buns, or natural plantations of Berar as coppice on a rotation of 15 years. The babool, as often remarked, is *the* tree of the Berar valley, and in many places the only one that will grow.

Results of the working of Unreserved Forests.

113. The pecuniary result of the working of the unreserved forests has been a rise in the total revenue from Rupees 1,30,449, (£ 13,044, 18*s*.) to Rupees 2,23,276 (£ 22,327, 12*s*.). This increase of a lakh and ten thousand Rupees is due to the introduction of system and management which it is the aim of the Administration to make as gradual as possible, so that our forest conservancy measures may scarcely be felt.

Financial results.

114. Taking the financial results of the Forest Department as a whole, we find from the figures placed below that there has been an increase during the past year in the gross revenue of Rupees 1,07,133 (£10,713, 6*s*.) and in the net revenue of Rupees 1,24,483

(£12,448, 6s.), whilst the expenditure of the Department has decreased by Rupees 17,390 (£1,739)

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
1871 72..	1,52,727 15 11	1,00,446 10 4	52,281 5 7
1872-73.	2,59,861 9 7	83,056 9 11	1,76,804 15 8

Cause of increase and decrease

115. The principal items in which increase of revenue has taken place are: sale of timber brought to Depot by Government agency, sale of timber, &c., removed from the forests by purchasers, grazing dues, and sale of fruits, &c. While "permit fees" is the only item in which any marked decrease has occurred.

The increase under "sale of timber" is owing to the more extended felling operations undertaken in the Byraghur Reserve; the increase under "sale of timber, &c., removed from the forests by purchasers" and the decrease in "permit fees," to the transfer to the former head, under orders of the Government of India, of the revenue of the wood bazars which used formerly to be credited as "permit fees;" the increase under "grazing dues" and "sale of fruits," &c., to the transfer to forests of the revenue from waste lands hitherto credited to the Civil Department.

The decrease in the expenditure of the department is due to no grant being required for the construction of Forest Bungalows. In the previous year the grant under this head amounted to Rupees 17,670 (£1,767).

116. On the whole, the exertions of the Forest Department appear to have been successful. It is matter of regret that the health of the establishment has suffered more than usual. "There is hardly a member of the establishment," writes the Deputy Conservator, "who has not been incapacitated more or less from sickness."

SECTION V.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

117. It has been customary to open this section with some account of the curious physical feature already alluded to in

page 2, the Lonar Lake in the Buldanah district—a subaqueous mine, the proper value of which has not yet been determined.

Lonar Lake.

The arrangements for working this Lake referred to in the last Administration Report, were finally approved of by the Government of India in December 1872, and were carried out in January 1873. They were :—(1) the working of the lake by Government for at least two years to enable the origin of the deposits to be thoroughly investigated and the value of the lake fully ascertained ; (2) the placing of the services of Mr. Reade, Executive Engineer, who had furnished two able reports on the lake, at the disposal of the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce for two years, with a view to his superintending operations. It was arranged that Mr. Reade should be placed under the orders of the Commissioner, West Berar, all engineering questions being referred to the Superintending Engineer.

118. The Superintending Engineer visited the lake in February last, and discovered that for some months previous there had been a falling off in demand for the lake products ; it was determined therefore to restrict the working of the lake, so as to meet no more than the reduced demand, and to endeavour to obtain some insight into the rate of growth of some of the products, *(dulla* and *nummuck dulla*)* by taking them from two holes which were entirely cleared out during the previous year ; in addition, trial borings in the bed of the lake, with a view to discovering gypsum, and experiments in evaporation on mineral spring waters brought up by a Norton's tube well, were proposed : it was also thought advisable to make a complete contoured survey of the principal drainage areas, in case increased demand for the products might hereafter make it worthwhile to execute large drainage works to dry up the lake by preventing access of water to it.

The transfer of Mr. Reade's services has since been cancelled,

* "The dulla consists of a close collection of acicular crystals between two compact surfaces. The nummuck dulla consists of the characteristic cubical crystals of common salt of large size arranged mostly in pyramidical forms on a compact mass of the common dulla. These crystals are *pure salt*."

as the modified programme admitted of his superintending the work in addition to his duties in the Public Works Department.

Revenue.

119. The expenditure for working the lake in 1872-73 was estimated originally at Rupees 15,000 (£ 1,500), but by the modifications referred to in the preceding para., it was actually only Rupees 2,598 (£ 259, 16s.): the total sales realized Rupees 8,215 (£ 821, 10s.), leaving a net profit of Rupees 5,618 (£ 561, 16s.). The produce remaining unsold was estimated at upwards of Rupees 20,000 (£ 2,000) in value; but the Deputy Commissioner, under whom the lake has been worked, has recently had an opportunity of examining some of the old records of the late contractors, which disclose the fact that a few years ago the rate for dulla was much lower, and had been at the time of Government taking over the working of the lake nearly doubled through a system of long credits. The smaller rate for the dulla would reduce the price of the unsold products to Rupees 15,000 (£ 1,500), but will, it is hoped, considerably increase the probability of their sale.

Coal fields.

120. The coal-boring operations at Pisgaon were taken over by the Public Works Department at the beginning of 1872-73. The pumping power at the shaft was then found to be so inadequate that a 10 horse-power engine, and a 12" pump, and gearing, were procured. Owing to the latter having to be made, it was impossible to get the machinery conveyed to Pisgaon before the monsoon broke, and bad roads and great difficulty in procuring carts caused such delays that the new pump was not fairly at work till the middle of September. Up to the end of October, the shaft was deepened at the rate of 20 feet per month, and was then 52 feet deep, but after that time work could no longer be carried on owing to the increase of water.

A more powerful engine with 2 boilers and another 12" pump were ordered in November, and at the close of the year, the engine and one boiler were erected and also the greater part of the pump.

It is fully expected that, with the pumping power now available, two months work from time of recommencing, which will be very soon, will open out the surface of the coal.

The land in the immediate neighbourhood of the shaft has been surveyed and marked off.

Iron ores.

121. Mr. Bauerman, a mineralogist, was deputed by the Government of India to inspect the iron ores, and did so in February or March; but as he came and went away without the knowledge of any of the District Officers, nothing is known of the scope of his inspection: * a collection of ores had been made and arrangement made for his inspecting the sites where they had been found.

SECTION VI.

MANUFACTURES.

122. The short notice under this head in last year's Report has again to be repeated :—

"A purely agricultural province like Berar finds it more profitable to raise raw produce to pay for imported manufactures, than to create a trade by which it might export. "Cotton cloths, mostly of the coarser kinds, some stout carpets, and some *charjamahs*, or Indian saddles, are made within the province. A little silk-weaving goes on; and the dyes are good at certain places. At Dewalghat, near Buldanah, they forge steel of fair quality. Nagpore supplies fine cloths: nearly all articles of furniture or luxury come from the West."

SECTION VII.

TRADE

123. To remedy the defects of the system hitherto pursued for the registration of the passing trade staples from and into Berar, a new scheme was organized during the year, which has very recently received the sanction of Government.

* A report from Mr. Bauerman has since been received, in July of the present year.

The statistics given below are not the product of the new, but of the old scheme :—

		Value of Imports during 1872-73.	Value of exports during 1872-73.	Total value.
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
East Berar	From Central Provinces (northern and eastern border) ...	82,62,275	1,15,24,255	1,97,86,530
	From do. and Nizam's country (south-east and southern border) ...	44,72,6 1	23,06,737	67,79,368
West Berar	From Khandeish and Bombay (western border) . ..	57,49,060	94,47,633	1,51,96,693
	From Aurungabad and Jaulna (south-western border) .	13,95,384	13,81,135	27,76,519
		1,98,79,350	2,46,59,760	4,45,39,110
		£1,987,935	£2,465,976	£4,453,911

Of the total value of the goods imported into the province, 25·8 per cent. were conveyed by Rail and 18·8 per cent. by road. Similarly, of the exports 43·2 per cent. are credited to Rail and 12·2 per cent. to Road.

No comparison with the statistics of 1871-72 can be made, as the returns for that year are said to be vitiated by an error which included the trade registered at Oomraottee and Karinja in the figures of the frontier registering posts. Time does not admit of enquiry as to whether this error cannot be corrected.

With reference to a decrease in the West Berar Division, the Commissioner says that it is only nominal, as a large quantity of cotton was retained for exportation awaiting favorable rates.

The following table exhibits the quantity of goods exported and imported :—

Imports.		Exports.	
By Rail.	By Road.	By Rail.	By Road.
Maunds.		Maunds.	
1,295,236	789,302	1,054,411	320,401
Total...	2,084,538	Total ...	1,374,812

124. The trade during the year of the two commercial towns of Khamgaon and Akote is given below. The figures for Oomrawuttee have not been furnished :—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Maunds.		Maunds.	
Khamgaon ...	17,813,103	61,88,663	6,523,642	7,46,973
Akote ...	7,333,737	27,11,961	4,877,967	21,84,471

Fairs.

125. The most celebrated fair in the Province is the one at Davulgaon Rajah ; but the attendance at it in 1872 was much smaller than usual, owing to warnings having been issued and other precautionary measures adopted before it began, in consequence of the existence of cholera in the vicinity. The manager of the temple of Balaji, in honor of which deity the fair is annually held, reported that the offerings this year only amounted to from Rupees 35,000 (£3,500) to 37,000 (£3,700) in value, and were very much lower than in ordinary years.

The arrangements made by the local authorities were successful, in that no sickness occurred, and property was safe.

The other principal fairs held in the province were at Kawdenpore in the Oomraottee District, and Woon and Argaon in the Woon District. At the Woon Fair, which was held in February, no less than Rupees 1,81,000 (£18,100) worth of

merchandise was sold; of which cattle formed the principal item: the number sold was 3,475, and fetched Rupees 1,42,034 (£14,203,8s.). Gold and silver were sold to the extent of Rupees 15,000 (£1,500), and English and country cloth to the value of Rupees 9,120 (£912). At the Argaon Fair, goods to the extent of Rupees 48,000 (£4,800) were sold, of which Rupees 20,000 (£2,000) were for copper and brass utensils, and Rupees 7,775 (£777, 10s.) for country cloth.

SECTION VIII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

I GENERAL.

Staff

126. The Executive Divisions of the Assigned Districts are the same as have existed for some years past (excluding the Berar Railway Division which was only for a temporary purpose).

The following was the strength of the Executive Staff during the year:—

5 Executive Engineers, (1 for Irrigation.)

4 Assistant do.

15 Upper Subordinates.

The total number of Executive and Assistant Engineers is the same as for the previous year; but one Assistant Engineer was promoted during the year, causing the difference in the members of each grade.

The Accounts branch was represented by one Controller and 8 Accountants, one being posted to each Division, the remainder at head-quarters.

Sum allotted.

The following table shows the money allotted and the actual expenditure under the different Budget heads :—

HEADS.	Budget or revised grant.	Expenditure.
Military.		
Original Works	27,134	22,768
Repairs	10,850	12,232
Total .	37,984	35,000
Agricultural.		
Original Works	21,200	18,747
Repairs		
Total	21,200	18,747
Other Services.		
Civil Buildings.		
Original Works	2,19,735	1,98,430
Repairs	14,000	14,318
Total	2,33,735	2,12,757
Communications.		
Original Works	2,73,419	2,53,872
Repairs	51,898	43,615
Total .	3,25,317	2,97,487
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...		
Establishment	1,73,109	1,72,808
Tools and Plant	8,364	9,630
Profit and loss, &c.	...	50
Grand Total	8,00,000	7,47,803
Reduction of London Stores .	...	...
Increase of stock, &c .	...	1,801
London Invoices		...
Corrected Total	8,00,000	7,49,604

From the above table, the unexpended portion of the allotment for the province, exclusive of establishments, is apparently Rupees 50,396 (£5,039, 12s.), or 6·3 per cent. on the

allotment: this is not quite so favourable as the result of the administration of the funds of 1871-72.

The following expenditure, in addition to the original allotment, was incurred during the year:

Coal Mines, Rupees 53,921 (£5,392, 2*s.*) from a grant of	Rupees 54,000	(£5,400)
Guaranteed Railways Rupees 6,684 (£668. 8*s.*) from a grant of . . .	Rupees 10,000	(£1,000)

The former is dealt with in a separate section, the latter is the proportion of the cost of surveying land occupied by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company in Berar chargeable to its revenues.

II MILITARY.

Progress.

127. The following were the principal Military works executed during the year:—

Re-roofing guard shed and arsenal buildings, Ellichpore, completed.

Improvements to arsenal at Hingolee, completed.

Lightning conductor to Powder Magazine, Lingsoogoor, commenced.

Additions to Infantry place of arms, Lingsoogoor, completed.

Lock-up to Artillery guard-room, Ellichpore, completed.

Constructing and deepening wells, Hingolee, completed.

Prison room to Cantonment bazaar-guard, Hingolee, completed.

Infantry rear guard-room, Hingolee, completed.

Station Hospital, Hingolee, completed.

Guard-room, Lock-up, and store-room, for Native Infantry, Akolah, nearly completed.

Drainage scheme at Hingolee will be completed before the rains.

Water supply scheme at Aurungabad.—Nothing has been done as yet: approval was only accorded by the Govern-

ment of India in February 1873; and it has been found necessary to prepare fresh plans and estimates, those originally submitted for the approval of the Nizam's Government having been lost or mislaid.

The repairs executed during the year were of the usual character.

III. CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Revenue and Judicial.

128. The following buildings were commenced or completed during the year:—

Tehsilee at Chiklee ... ... half finished.

Do. Morsee ... ... completed, except fixing of iron roofing, and painting.

Tehsilee at Durriapore commenced in 1871-72 and is now in the same stage of advancement as the Tehsilee at Morsee.

The conversion of an iron-shed at Chikulda into a Tehsilee building has been all but completed.

Additions to Small Cause Court and Tehsilee at Oomraottee, consisting of two waiting rooms, and a record room have been completed.

Besides these, alterations and improvements to Deputy Commissioners' Cutcherries at Ellichpore, Akolah, and Argaon, have been carried out, and a serai at Khamgaon converted into a Tehsilee court house.

Ecclesiastical.

129. The Church at Hingolee is completed, with the exception of roofing in: nearly one-half of the cost of the building has been subscribed privately. The Church at Ellichpore, which has been some time in hand, has been completed.

Jails.

130. Locks-up at Buldanah and Bassim were commenced during the year, the former is about half completed, but the latter is not quite in such a forward state.

The jail at Oomraottee, which has been in progress since 1864, is completed, with the exception of the central tower and the re-construction of a work-shed.

Several alterations and renewals in solitary cells, &c., of the Akolah Jail have been carried out, and the outer walls are being raised.

Police.

131. The allotment, and consequently the expenditure, on Police buildings during the year was only about two-thirds that for 1871-72. A Station-house, with Married Quarters, at Oomraottee was begun and completed, as also were Married Quarters at Umrapoor, Sizpoor, and Bassim. Police buildings at Buldaanah, Station-houses at Bassim, Surkhein and Jowaka, were, the three former nearly, and the latter entirely finished. It was also found necessary to rebuild a large portion of the Station-house at Budneira, which was found to be in a dangerous condition

Educational.

132. The whole of the money allotted for the purpose has been appropriated as grants-in-aid towards the erection of schools at the following places:- Akolah, Chiklee, Yeotmahl and Akote: the work is being carried out under the superintendence of the civil officers.

Miscellaneous.

133. The conversion of the rest-house at Akolah into civil offices is proceeding satisfactorily; the alterations to the main building are nearly completed. Wells have been dug in the compounds of the Small Cause Court, at Khamgaon, and of the Deputy Commissioner's Cutcherry, at Akolah.

Additions to the Office of the Military Secretary to the Resident, at Hyderabad, have been completed.

IV ROADS.

Budneira and Morsee Road

134. This is one of the three principal lines of road that have been under construction for some years past in Berar: it was practically completed on the 31st March, as only the copings and parapets of some bridges and a little surfacing and dressing of slopes remained to be done: three large bridges and four smaller ones have been completed during the year.

Karanjvi and Moortizapoor road

135. This, the second of the three lines referred to, has been finished during the year by the completion of the following

works:—Hudgaon bridge of 5 spans of 20 feet. Omree Cause-way, drains, culverts, and surfacing, and gravelling.

Akolah, Malligaon, Bassim and Hingolee road

136. The third line is from Akolah to Hingolee, the earth-work of the first portion of which, from Akolah to Bassim, was finished in 1871-72, and the masonry works in the past year. The extension from Bassim to Hingolee was commenced as a famine relief work late in that year, and has been carried on in 1872-73 as an ordinary work with fair progress, a number of small bridges and culverts having been completed and the earth-work far advanced. In connection with this road at the Akolah end may be mentioned the entire completion during the year of the iron bridge over the river Mornah, which connects the town of Akolah with the civil station and Railway.

137. The Buldanah Ghaut and improvements to the road thence to Mulkapore, begun as a famine relief work in the previous year, are, as regards Ghaut work, completed, except a few masonry works, and the earth-work of a portion of the road is far advanced. The same may be said of the earth-work of the Sheogaon and Akote road.

Three large bridges on the road from Aurungabad to Nandgaon, which were begun some time ago, were stopped in 1871-72, pending the settlement of the question of giving over the road to the Nizam's government. Work was re-commenced in the past year, but they are still far from complete.

The road from Budneira to Morsee, near its junction with the Ellichpore road, was diverted, so as to complete the public square which has been laid out in the town of Oomraottee.

A survey of the proposed new line of road from Ellichpore to Pili in the Melghat has been made: it will be 7 miles longer than the present line; but the Ghaut portion of the work will be easy.

A number of minor works, such as culverts and small bridges, have been made on various roads, and a bungalow at Daikoo, and two rest-houses on Mangaon road completed.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

Local Funds.

138. The expenditure under this head, which, as usual, was carried on under the

superintendence of the civil officers, comprises allotments for school-houses and dispensaries, for dams across the rivers at Akolah and Balapore, for serais, and bungalows, and wells, and for the improvement and construction of fair weather roads.

Miscellaneous Public improvements.

139. The Town Hall at Akolah has been completed, with the exception of coloring and Minton tile pavement which has been ordered: this work has been constructed at the expense of Local Funds by the Public Works Department. Various small works under this head, such as improvements to markets, public gardens, &c., have been carried out by the civil officers.

Repairs.

140. The expenditure on repairs was Rupees 70,165 (£7,016, 10s.). The repairs under the various heads are all of an ordinary nature, and call for no remark. More than half of the money was devoted to annual repairs to main lines.

Tools and Plant.

141. About two thirds of the original grant, (Rupees 12,500,) was utilized, the remainder having been transferred to other Budget heads: about half the expenditure was on the share chargeable to the Assigned Districts of the Printing apparatus and plant for a Branch Press, which it was thought advisable to establish at Bolarum to carry out the printing required in the Public Works and Deputy Accountant General's Departments; the balance of expenditure was on the ordinary items under this head.

Establishment.

142. The expenditure under the head of Establishment was as follows:—

Direction		...	..	32,245
Construction	...		...	1,25,247
Account	...	...	...	15,316
			Total	1,72,808

Representing a percentage of 23 on the total expenditure; while that for the preceding year was 20.

143. The Mohurrum and Holee festivals both occurred in March, and a number of working days at the most important times of the year were lost in consequence, which may be fairly assumed to account, to a great extent, for the falling off in the utilizing of allotments as compared with 1871-72.

144. Statement showing the Provincial expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1872-73:—

DETAIL.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs	Total	Original Works	Repairs.	Total
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
MILITARY.						
Hospitals.						
Hingolee	4,815		4,815	6,472	....	6,472
Mominabad	1,657		1,657			
Ordnance Buildings						
Lingsoogoor	1,062		1,062	6,868	....	6,868
Ellichpore	3,863		3,863			
Hingolee	1,943		1,943			
General Cantonment Works						
Lingsoogoor	992		992	2,650	.	2,650
Hingolee	1,658	.	1,658			
Accommodation for Native Troops.						
Lingsoogoor	.	152	152	5,904	6,353	12,257
Aurungabad		613	613			
Ellichpore		1,077	1,077			
Akolah	2,551		2,551			
Bolarum		365	365			
Hingolee	3,353	1,192	4,545			
Oomraottee		2,372	2,372			
Mominabad		552	552			
Minor works				874	5,879	6,753
Total Military repairs				22,768	12,232	35,000
AGRICULTURE						
Tanks						
Chicuddah	601		601	12,710	....	12,710
Karunjah	11,050		11,050			
Kini	1,059		1,059			
Dams						
Akolah	2,746	.	2,746	5,019		5,019
Balapore	2,273		2,273			
Minor works				1,018		1,018
Total Agriculture				18,747		18,747
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
Buildings for the Administration of Law and Justice						
Ellichpore	551	214	768	86,191	5,036	91,227
Oomraottee	42,278	843	43,121			
Sirkhair	3,112		3,112			
Buldanah	14,255		14,255			
Murtazapore		46	46			
Bussim	12,973	..	12,973			
Akolah	6,209	1,809	8,018			
Budneira	2,361	1,474	3,835			
Argaon	900		900			
Janaphul	.	650	650			
Sirpore	909		909			
Jawilkee	827		827			
Umrapore	1,513		1,513			
Carried over				41,515	12,232	53,747

DETAIL.	Total of each station			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs	Total	Original Works	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Brought forward				41,515	12,232	53,747
				86,191	5,036	91,227
CIVIL BUILDINGS (*Continued*)						
Buildings for the Revenue Department						
Moresee	23,437		23,437			
Chouldah	6,627		6,627			
Darrinpore	17,617		17,617			
Ellichpore	1,692		1,692			
Khamgaon	1,257		1,257	76,138		76,138
Oomraottee	9,120		9,120			
Bassim	790		790			
Chickiee	12,916		12,916			
Akolah	2,008		2,008			
Mulkapore	374		374			
Ecclesiastical.						
Oomraottee	593		593			
Ellichpore	1,989		1,989	6,600		6,600
Hingolee	3,730		3,730			
Akolah	288		288			
Other Public Buildings						
Oomraottee	492	970	1,462			
Chuddaghaut	2,402		2,402			
Bolarum	374		374			
Buldanah	326		326	30,298	970	31,268
Yeotmall	1,800		1,800			
Akolah	21,579	*	21,579			
Argaon	111		111			
Bassim	3,214		3,214			
Minor works				3,518	8,312	11,830
Deduct expenditure against contributions				4,306		4,306
Total Civil Buildings				1,98,439	14,318	2,12,757
COMMUNICATIONS						
Road from Budneira to Moresee				62,292	3,271	65,563
Do Karinjah to Murtazapore				21,385		21,385
Road connecting Ellichpore and Budneira road at Oomraottee				3,759		3,759
Repairs to the Oomraottee and Ellichpore road					13,657	13,657
Akolah and Akote road					5,514	5,514
Road from Akolah to Bassim					1,322	1,322
Road connecting the Railway Station at Khamgaon with the Akolah town and Cotton Market				575		575
Reconstructing from 1st to 8th miles on the Akolah and Mallangaon road				4,874	6,882	11,756
Road from Akolah to Bist Pakiee				4,631		4,631
New road from the Railway Station Parus to Balapore				229		229
Bassim and Hingolee road				53,063		53,063
Improvement to Akote and Sheogaon road				27,669		27,669
Gradient to the bad crossings on the road leading from Khamgaon to Wyragh				128		128
Buldanah Ghaut				16,967		16,967
Road from Chickiee to Davulgaon				726		726
Do Buldanah to Peeplgaon Sarai				5,200		5,200
Road from Bassim to Mallangaon					333	333
Junction of Akolah, Mallangaon road with town of Akolah				1,948		1,948
				2,03,446	31,009	2,34,455
Carried over				2,44,961	13,241	2,88,202

DETAIL.	Total of each station			Total of each class.		
	Original Works	Repairs	Total	Original Works	Repairs	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Brought forward				2,44,961	43,241	2,88,202
				2,03,446	31,009	2,34,155
COMMUNICATIONS *Continued*						
Nagpore Dak Line West of Mullajgaon					5,713	5,713
Improvement to Mulkapore Buldanah road				11,048		11,048
Bridge across the Morona river at Akolah				2,175		2,175
27 Causeways on the 2nd Section of the Mulkapore and Buldanah District from Rajoorah to Seylapoor				699		699
Aurungabad Nandgaon road					49	49
Maintaining Jaulnah road					20	20
Reconstructing Kirkee bridge and completing Aurungabad and Nandgaon road				3,048	..	3,048
Deogaon Bridge and approaches				6,894	..	6,894
Daikoo do do				13,673		13,673
Minor works				12,889	6,824	19,713
Total Communications				2,53,872	43,615	2,97,487
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.						
Minor Works						
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements						
Establishment						1,72,808
Tools and plant						9,930
Profit and Loss						50
Guaranteed Railway						6,684
Coal mining operations						53,921
Total ordinary expenditure						8,07,084
Add Increase in stock						1,801
Total						8,08,885
Add State Outlay in Railways						35,214
Grand Total						8,44,099

VI.—RAILWAYS.

Khamgaon Railway.

Capital Account.

145. The completion of the undermentioned buildings, &c., during the year 1872-73, *viz* :—

Passenger station and platform.
Goods-shed and platform
Pointsmen's huts
Latrines for Europeans and Natives.
Latrines and cook-houses for guards and drivers' quarters.
Sidings on Station limits—

enabled the capital account to be closed on the 31st December 1872.

The total expenditure during the year was Rupees 10,320 (£ 1,032), against a grant of Rupees 11,000 (£ 1,100), and the total cost of the line Rupees 4,85,298 (£ 48,529, 16*s*.), against the revised estimate of Rupees 4,86,022 (£ 48,602, 4*s*.).

Revenue.

146. The gross receipts for 1872-73 were Rupees 12,905 (£ 1,290, 10*s*.), *viz* :—

	Rupees.
Passengers, No. 11,770	2,406
Goods, Maunds 363,030	9,963
Telegraph	44
Lorry Service	484
Rent of quarters by guards and drivers	8
Total ...	12,905

There was a falling off in the monthly average of passengers and goods of 7 and 11 per cent., respectively, as compared with 1871; but a large proportional reduction (the line having been only open for 8 months) in the number of train miles run, which accounts for the improved receipts per train mile. The train mileage run was 3,528, showing a gross return per train mile of Rupees 3·5 (excluding lorry service), against Rupees 3 for the previous year.

The net receipts were approximately (the working expenses to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company and gross

receipts being those of the calendar year 1872, the maintenance that, of the official year 1872-73,) Rupees 5,912 (£391, 4s.), equivalent to ·81 per cent. on the actual cost of the line.

Terminals.

147. The question of right to a share of Terminals was under discussion when the Administration Report for 1871-72 was submitted.

Resolution of Government of India, No. 86-7-S. R. of 17th January 1872, fixed the increment, contended for on behalf of the Berar Administration, at 2 pie per maund for full-pressed cotton: for future rates, a distinct Government terminal charge of 4 pie per maund for all cotton, exclusive of cartage, and in addition to all terminal charges that would be due to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company if the cotton was booked for Bombay at the junction stations.

In December 1872 it was found that the 4 pie terminal charge was driving off traffic from the Oomraottee line and cotton was being sent to the Junction by road (the Khamgaon line was closed at that time): under these circumstances the Resident authorized its remission.

General.

148. Owing to the falling off of traffic the Line was closed from the 23rd July to 18th December; but a contractor was allowed to establish a lorry service, paying Rupees 110 (£ 11) per month for the privilege.

This service was a great convenience to travellers, and was made use of to a considerable extent, for grain and other goods, as it was found to be able to compete successfully with ordinary carts for light loads.

Oomraottee Railway.

Capital Account.

149. This line was practically completed by the end of 1871-72; all that has been done since was—roofing in Engine and Goods-shed and lengthening the wing walls of some of the bridges.

The expenditure during the year was Rupees 18,664 (£ 1,866, 8s.), but the bulk of this was in payment of outstanding bills of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for materials supplied and work done previously.

The capital account has benefitted considerably by a refund

by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company of Rupees 12,295 (£ 1,229, 10*s.*) overcharged by them on the carriage of permanent way from Bombay to Budneira.

Revenue.

150. The gross receipts for 1872-73 were Rupees 23,025 (£ 2,302, 10*s.*), *viz.*—

	Rupees.
Passengers, No. 51,017 . .	7,751
Goods, Maunds 82,744 .	15,036
Telegraph	86
Rent of Quarters by guards and drivers	152
Total .	23,025
	(£ 2,302, 10*s*)

The train mileage run was 7,542, showing a gross return per train mile of Rupees 3·05, against Rupees 3·9 for the previous year.

There was a falling off in passengers and goods, as compared with 1871, of 23 and 9 per cent., respectively, and a slight falling off in receipts per passenger and maund, which, together with increased train mileage, accounts for the falling off in gross receipts per train mile.

The net receipts were approximately (*vide* remarks, Khamgaon Railway) Rupees 2,757 (£ 275, 14*s.*), equivalent to ·63 per cent. on the cost of the line.

General.

151. During the year the running of trains was changed from one to two a day in correspondence with the up and down mail trains on the main line. This arrangement is both a boon to the travelling public and admits of the traffic being worked more economically, for, the two mixed trains being sufficient for all the goods traffic, special trains are no longer required.

The list of accidents for the year is not serious; a few cattle were run over at different times and a gate was smashed by a train, but the damage was trifling.

Results of working Berar Railways.

152. Up to this time the Khamgaon and Oomraottee Railways have done little more than pay their working expenses, and if interest on capital be charged, the year's transactions would show a heavy loss on both lines. The traffic is steadily increasing, but it is more than probable that the payments to the Great Indian Peninsula Company for working the lines will be heavier in future, as they report that they work at a loss under the present agreement, which is merely tentative and temporary.

Statement showing the income and expenditure on reproductive works in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

NAME OF WORK.	Total outlay on construction to end of 1871-72	Total income realized during 1872-73	Deduct charges 1872-73			Net surplus.
			Cost of management, including establishment.	Interest on capital at 5 per cent	Total charges	
Oomraottee Railway	* 4,49,602	30,984	23,235		23,235	7,749
Khamgaon Railway	† 4,74,734	17,057	13,487		13,487	3,570

* Oomraottee Railway 1872-73 12,724
† Khamgaon do " 10,520

VII.—TELEGRAPH.

153. There are in the Province 3 permanent Telegraph Offices at Oomraottee, Akolah, and Khamgaon. A temporary Office is also open at Akote during the cotton season, *viz.*, for April and from November 16th 1872 to 31st March 1873.

The number of messages despatched by these Offices was 8,620—the same as in 1871-72.

The receipts and expenditure for the year of the four offices are given in the following table:—

	Receipts	Expenditure
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Oomraottee	6,216	4,358
Khamgaon	4,006	1,332
Akolah	1,124	2,152
Akote	1,025	954
	12,371	11,796
	£ 1,237, 2*s*	£ 1,179, 12*s*

From the above, it will be seen that there was a profit of Rs. 1,929 (£192, 18*s.*) on the Offices at Oomraottee and Akote, and a loss on those at Khamgaon and Akolah, the net financial result being a gain of Rs. 575 (£57, 10*s.*).

VIII.—POST OFFICE.

154. The Post Offices in Berar are under the control of a Chief Inspector who resides at Nagpore and has charge also of the Postal Department of the Central Provinces. The establishment under his supervision consisted during the year—For the Imperial line of—

1 Inspector.
2 Sub-Inspectors.
2 Post Masters.
48 Deputy Post Masters.
15 Clerks.
57 Peons.
22 Messengers.
15 Dâk Overseers.
232 Runners.
3 Mail guards.

For the District dâk line of—

6 Deputy Post Masters.
3 Clerks.
4 Peons.
32 Messengers.
4 Dâk Overseers and
60 Runners.

The correspondence that passed through the Imperial Post Offices for 1871-72 and 1872-73, is thus exhibited :—

		1871-72.	1872-73.
Letters	Service	136,600	15,289
	Private	1,354,782	1,473,120
Newspapers ...	.. ...	102,111	117,372
Books	. ..	20,592	17,675
Parcels	... ..	13,076	8,500
		1,627,161	1,631,956

Of the 1,437,120 private letters, which are more than the number returned for the previous year by 118,338, 1·3 per cent. remained undelivered. There were also 109 newspapers, 21 books, and 11 parcels undelivered.

The correspondence in respect to private letters, newspapers, and parcels, has greatly increased in the District dâk line, as shown below; but the decrease in the number of service letters was as much as 4,770 compared with 1871-72.

	1871-72.	1872-73.
Letters private	26,029	39,642
Newspapers	1,692	4,394
Parcels	392	1,161

The number of letters not delivered was 1,233, against 1,451 in 1871-72. There were also 7 Newspapers undelivered.

Compared with the previous year, there has been an increase in the income of the Imperial Post Offices by Rupees 613-2 (£61, 6*s.*), but the expenditure has exceeded that of the previous year by Rupees 5,806-15 (£ 580, 14*s.*).

The cost of the District dâk establishment was a few Rupees less than in the preceding year; it amounted to Rupees 12,336-12 (£ 1,233, 13*s.*), against Rupees 12,346-3 (£ 1,234, 12*s.*) in 1871-72: the income exceeded that of the previous year by Rupees 591-9 (£59, 3*s.*). During the year two District Post Offices were transferred to the Imperial establishment.

SECTION IX.

IRRIGATION.

155. The most important work executed during the year was the completion of the Karinjah tank, referred to at length in the Administration Report of 1871-72. It is hoped that the great advantages derived from a tank of this description will soon be appreciated throughout the district and incite land-holders and villagers to take an interest in, and aid the construction of, other irrigation works. An estimate of Rupees 10,247 (£1,024, 14*s.*) for raising the dam across the Moorna at Akolah was framed early in the year by the Local Fund Engineer, under instructions from the Superintending Engineer, and, the work being considered one of public utility, a grant of Rupees 3,000 (£ 300) was made from Provincial Revenues, the balance being provided from Local Funds. Owing to objections raised on sanitary grounds, which were eventually over-ruled, except in one particular, for which provision was made, the work was not commenced till towards the close of the year.

A similar work at Ballapore, Akolah District, was commenced during the year, for which, on similar grounds, a grant of Rupees 2,000 (£ 200) from Provincial Revenues was made.

The restoration of the Aralee tank, Ellichpore District, commenced in 1870, which from various causes had been stopped for some time, was completed.

Just at the close of the year repairs to the Sindkheir tank, in the Buldanah District, were commenced. This is a fine old tank that has been allowed to fall into decay; when restored, it will irrigate some 300 acres.

During his recent tour in Berar, the Superintending Engineer inspected several sites for irrigation works proposed by the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and other District Officers; and others have been reported on by Executive Engineers of Divisions.

Surveys for restoring old tanks were ordered, at the undermentioned places:—

Futtehkelda
Wakud
Kissoad (two tanks)
Bassim
Oomerkheir:

and estimates were submitted, which have since been sanctioned for the improvement or repair of the following works:—

Wajolee Anicut,
Tank at Poonda,
Do. Koobassa,

towards which grants from Provincial Revenues have been given on the understanding that the balance of cost is made up by the villages and ryots who will be benefitted. Agreeably to the recent orders of the Government of India, grants have also been made towards the carrying out of small water supply projects, where great scarcity prevails during the hot weather. A large project which has for its object the irrigation of the water-shed between the Nulgunga river and Omar nullah as far as Mulkapore, is under preparation, and will shortly be submitted for sanction: it comprises a masonry dam across the Nulgunga at Sheylapur and an irrigation channel with falls at intervals: the estimated cost will be about a lakh of Rupees. The work will be capable of irrigating some 6,000 or 7,000 acres.

The preliminary surveys for a promising project of a dam across the Wagdo, the site of which was recently inspected by the Superintending Engineer, have been commenced. This work, it is expected, will irrigate some 30,000 acres. Before passing from the subject of Irrigation it is worth while to note the large increase in cultivated land brought under irrigation between the years 1868-69 and 1871-72: in the former year only 23,400 acres were irrigated, in the latter the acreage had increased to 77,365, or about 330 per cent.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

156. In this chapter a close adherence to the heads of report lately prescribed by the Government of India is not possible, as those heads refer to the system of "Provincial Services" which has been introduced into other parts of India, but has not been extended to this Administration.

Receipts.

157. The Deputy Accountant General reports that, as the accounts for the year have not been closed, the figures given below are only approximate, as the total charges for the year under review cannot be finally known until the Home charges for Pensions and Furlough Allowances, for the last quarter of the year, cost of clothing Stores, &c., shall have been adjusted. The receipts and charges, so far as they relate to Berar, may be considered reliable. With this qualification, the results, as at present ascertained, may be stated as under:—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Receipts (Civil, Military and P. Works)	80,10,070	=	804,007	0	0
Charges do.	65,66,277	=	656,627	14	0
Surplus ...	14,73,793	=	147,379	6	0

The surplus, it may again be remarked, is subject to any adjustments that may be communicated hereafter by the Comptroller General, principally in regard to Furlough and Pensionary Allowances, or other Home charges.

158. The extent to which the actual exceeded the estimated receipts, with the decrease in actual, as compared with estimated expenditure, is thus shown :—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Receipts Estimate	71,83,328	=	718,332	16	0
Do. Actuals	80,40,070	=	804,007	0	0
Increase	8,56,742	=	85,674	4	0

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Charges Estimate	70,33,973	=	703,397	6	0
Do. Actuals	65,66,277	=	656,627	14	0
Decrease ...	4,67,696	=	46,769	12	0

159. This is exclusive of Local Funds: if these be included, we have an aggregate as follows:—

Receipts	RS.	AS.	P.		£.	s.	d.
1. Civil, Military, and Public Works	80,40,069	11	4	=	804,006	19	5
2. Local Funds, including Hyderabad Contingent Bazar Funds	19,29,347	6	4	=	192,934	14	9½
Total	99,69,417	1	8	=	996,941	14	2½

And the actual charges:—

	RS.	AS	P.		£.	s.	d.
1. Civil, Military, and Public Works	65,66,277	2	4½	=	656,627	14	3 9/16
2. Local Funds, including Hyderabad Contingent Bazar Funds	16,57,153	15	11	=	165,715	7	11¼
Aggregate charges	82,23,131	2	3½	=	822,313	2	3 7/16

(a) PROVINCIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

LAND REVENUE.

160. The collections of Land Revenue, owing to seasonable rains and the extension of the Survey operations, have resulted in a considerable increase over the estimate, as shown below:—

	Rs.		£.	s.	d.
Actual collections	53,08,265	=	530,826	10	0
Estimate	46,50,000	=	465,000	0	0
Excess over Budget Estimate...	6,58,265	=	65,826	10	0

The above excess may, in part, be attributed to arrear collections of Rupees (3,48,530) (£ 34,853) of the previous year,

which, owing to drought and bad harvests, remained uncollected on 31st March 1872. In the Akolah District, upwards of 2 lakhs were so collected after 1st April 1872. When the Budget for 1872-73 was framed, the prospects of the season were not considered to be encouraging, hence it was thought prudent to fix the estimate at a low figure, qualified with the following remark: "With good rains next year, the decrease in the estimate for 1872-73 of Rupees 2,25,000 (£22,500) may be recovered." The rains having been good, this anticipation has been more than realized. The general result shows an increase over the actual receipts of the previous year of Rupees 5,92,089 (£59,208, 18s.).

For a view of the rise in the assessments of land revenue and of the collections properly belonging to 1872-73 it will be necessary to look at the subjoined figures obtained from the District Reports:—

YEARS	Land Revenue		Miscellaneous Land Revenue		Realizations of balances of previous years	Total Realized	Fixed allowances to village officials and petty expenses of collection, &c	Net collections during the year	Outstanding balances	No of sales for arrears of revenue
	Assessed	Realized	Assessed	Realized						
1871 72	40,37,847	45,50,935	8,74,552	8,66,865	26,14,5	54,46,945	7,29,015	47,14,930	3,94,409	Nil
1872 73	51,23,264	49,16,423	7,80,794	7,80,762	3,48,530	60,45,715	7,37,715	53,08,000	2,06,873	

The land revenue demand of each district of the province has been shown on page 26. In the aggregate, it shows an increase of Rupees 2,85,418 (£28,541, 16s.) over the preceding year—chiefly due to the survey settlement. The fact that after a year of so much hardship as 1871-72 the outstanding balances of 1872-73 should be not more than Rupees 2,06,873 (£20,687, 6s.), while at the same time arrear collections amounting to Rupees 3,48,530 (£34,853) were paid off, without a single instance of a field being sold up, is proof of a light revenue assessment and may be regarded as some indication of the reputed general prosperity of the agricultural classes.

In miscellaneous land revenue, the assessment was lower than in the previous year, but nearly every Rupee of the demand was realized.

SOURCES OF PROVINCIAL REVENUE OTHER THAN THE LAND.

Forest.

161 The receipts under this head have proved favorable, for while the actuals

	Rs.		£.	s.	d.
amounted to	2,56,984	=	25,698	8	0
the Estimate was...	1,50,000	=	15,000	0	0
Increase	1,06,981	=	10,698	8	0.

Upon analyzing the details of this increase, it is found under the following heads:—

Increase over estimate—

	Rs.		£.	s.	d.
1. Sale of timber brought to Depots by Government Agency	13,199	=	1,319	18	0
2. Sale of timber, firewood, bamboos, charcoal, removed from Forests by purchasers ...	54,206	=	5,420	12	0

The above 2 heads include permit fees.

3. Grazing dues, being sale of grass on waste lands formerly credited to Land Revenue ..	89,824	=	8,982	8	0
4. Sale of fruit, babool pods, and other minor forest produce	16,039	=	1,603	18	0
5. Miscellaneous receipts ..	3,505	=	350	10	0
	1,77,073	=	17,707	6	0
Less decrease as under—					
6. Permit fees, receipts being shown under items 1 and 2 above ...	70,000	=	7,000	0	0
7. Sale of confiscated drift and wait timber	25	=	2	10	0
8. Fines and forfeitures	64	=	6	8	0
	70,089	=	7,008	18	0
Net increase...	1,06,984	=	10,698	8	0

Taking the actuals of the previous year, the result shows an increase of Rupees 1,01,440 (£10,144

Excise on spirits and drugs.

162. The revenue under this head has not quite come up to the estimate which amounted

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
to	12,00,000	=	120,000	0	0
Collections	11,94,844	=	119,484	8	0
Decrease ..	5156	=	515	12	0
Under license and distillery fees, there is a decrease of ...	55,807	=	5,580	14	0
And decrease under fines, &c. ...	22,014	=	2,201	8	0
	77,821	=	7,782	2	0
Less increase under excise on opium	72,665	=	7,266	10	0
	5,156	=	515	12	0

Comparing the result with the receipts of 1871-72, there is a reduction of Rupees 41,181 (£4,118, 2s.). The receipts for the year under review are, on the whole, considerably better than the estimate made by district officers, which only amounted to Rupees 11,07,620 (£110,762).

Salt.

163. The collections under Salt have fallen short of the estimate by Rupees 14,750 (£1,475) as shown below:—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Estimate	3,07,785	=	30,778	10	0
Collections...	2,93,035	=	29,303	10	0
	14,750	=	1,475	0	0

The estimate included Rupees 7,000 (£700) to be obtained from the products of the Lonar Lake; but the receipts on this account are now shown under XVIII. Miscellaneous.

Stamps.

164. Stamps show a large decrease on the

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Estimate which stood at ...	4,50,000	=	45,000	0	0
Collections	2,15,974	=	21,597	8	0
Decrease .	2,34,026	=	23,402	12	0

The decrease is explained by the proceeds from sale of Court Fee Stamps, *viz.*, Rupees 1,52,126 (£15,212, 12*s.*) having been credited under Law and Justice, and a general falling off under sale of impressed paper.

Law and Justice.

165. There is a gain over estimate of Rupees 1,51,107 (£15,110, 14*s.*) as detailed below :—

	Rupees.		£	s.	d.
Actuals ...	4,22,607	=	42,260	14	0
Estimate ...	2,71,500	=	27,150	0	0
Increase ...	1,51,107	=	15,110	14	0

The increase is chiefly under head Sale of Court Fee Stamps, and is accounted for by the explanation in the preceding para.

The actuals, as compared with the previous year, show an increase of Rupees 1,43,148 (£14,314, 16*s.*).

Police.

166. There is a small increase in the receipts, as compared with the estimate, *viz*:—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Collections ..	57,336	=	5,733	12	0
Estimate ..	47,993	=	4,799	6	0
Increase...	9,343	=	934	6	0

The increase is mainly under the head contribution from Municipalities, which realized Rupees 54,388 (£5,438, 16*s.*), against estimate of Rupees 46,793 (£4,679, 6*s.*), or excess of Rupees 7,595 (£759, 10*s.*). As compared with the previous year, the increase is Rupees 3,027 (£302, 14*s.*).

Education.

167. The receipts, *i. e.*, the income derived from sale of books, school fees, contri-

butions, and subscriptions, are better than the estimate by Rupees 3,091 (£309, 2*s.*), thus :—

	Rupees.		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Collections	17,091	=	1,709	2	0
Estimate	14,000	=	1,400	0	0
Increase .	3,091	=	309	2	0

The increase is mainly under head sale of books.

Interest on Tuccavee advances.

168. This head shows a small increase, the collections being as under :—

	Rupees.		£	*s.*	*d.*
Actuals	2,676	=	267	12	0
Estimate	2,000	=	200	0	0
Increase ..	676	=	67	12	0

Miscellaneous

169. This head shows a very large increase, as compared with estimate, the main item being unclaimed deposits now written off the accounts. The produce of the Lonar Lake, formerly shown as a receipt under salt, is now shown under this head. The figures show the following result :—

	Rupees.		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Collections	1,55,683	=	15,568	6	0
Estimate	28,800	=	2,880	0	0
Increase	1,26,883	=	12,688	6	0

MILITARY.

Receipts

170. The receipts compare favourably with the estimate, which has been largely exceeded, mainly under Clothing Establishments and Ordnance Establishments. The results are as under :—

	Rupees.		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Actuals	31,249	=	3,124	18	0
Estimate	9,150	=	915	0	0
Net increase .	22,099	=	2,209	18	0

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Receipts

171. Public Works Department revenue proper.

	Rupees.		£	s.	d.
The collections amounted to, ...	5,114	=	511	8	0
against estimate of	2,100	—	210	0	0
Increase ...	3,314	—	331	8	0

The increase is under Miscellaneous, and calls for no remark.

STATE RAILWAYS.

	Rupees.		£	s.	d.
The receipts on Capital and Revenue Account amounted to ...	78,910	=	7,891	0	0
against estimate of	50,000	=	5,000	0	0
Increase ...	28,910	=	2,891	0	0

This large increase is due to the inclusion of the following items of refund debited to the Berar State Railways in previous years' accounts :—

	RS.	A.	P.		£.	s.	d.
1 Refund of over-payment on account of London Stores, for the Oomraottee Railway debited in the accounts for 1870-71 .	18,078	14	0	=	1,807	17	9
2. Refund by the G. I. P. Railway Company, on account of certain overcharges for the carriage of stores for the Oomraottee line	12,294	9	8	=	1,229	9	2½
3. Recovery from the Central Provinces outlay on the Wurdah Valley Railway Survey, debited in the Oomraottee Railway Accounts for 1870-71 ...	556	11	8	=	55	13	5½
Total	30,930	3	4	=	3,093	0	5

Excluding the above items, the actual result of the year is below estimate by Rupees 2,020 (£202).

DISBURSEMENTS—CIVIL.

172. The charges for the year, excluding Local Funds, are as follows:—

Charges.	Rs.	As.	P.	£.	s.	d.
1. Civil	26,61,566	5	4½	266,156	12	8 1/16
2. Military	30,38,864	1	9	303,886	8	2⅝
3. Public Works Ordinary..	8,00,259	8	5	80,025	19	0⅝
4. State Railways ...	65,587	2	10	6,558	14	4¼
Total...	65,66,277	2	4½	656,627	14	3 9/16

As compared with the budget estimate, the result is a decrease of charge, as shown below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.		£.	s.	d.
Budget Estimate	70,33,973	0	0	=	703,397	6	0
Actuals as above	65,66,277	2	4½	=	656,627	14	3 9/16
Decrease...	4,67,695	13	7½	=	46,769	11	8 7/16

Interest.

173. This expenditure which is solely on account of Interest on District Savings Bank Deposits has exceeded the Estimate by Rs. 379 (£37, 18*s.*) and the actuals of the previous year by Rs. 237 (£23, 14*s.*). The charge under this head is adjusted under instructions from the Comptroller General, in whose Office the Savings Bank Accounts are audited and the Interest computed annually.

Refunds and drawbacks.

174. The estimate has been exceeded by Rupees 50,380 (£5,038); of this sum Rupees 50,138 (£5,013, 16*s.*) are on account of refunds of Land Revenue, Excise, &c., and Rupees 242 (£24, 4*s.*) under Miscellaneous refunds. The excise refunds form the largest item, being in excess by Rupees 32,678 (£3,267, 16*s.*); followed by Land Revenue refunds showing excess of Rupees 23,588 (£2,358, 16*s.*). As compared with the previous year

and estimate for the year under review, the result is as under:—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Actuals, 1871-72	21,166	=	2,116	12	0
„ 1872-73	70,730	=	7,073	0	0
Estimate „	20,350	=	2,035	0	0
Excess over estimate .	50,380	=	5,038	0	0

Land Revenue.

175. The charges have fallen below the estimate by Rupees 19,415 (£1,941, 10s.). As compared with the year 1871-72, the total charge in 1872-73 is more than the previous year as shown below:—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Actuals of 1871-72	7,05,225	=	70,522	10	0
„ 1872-73	7,80,943	=	78,094	6	0
Increase in 1872-73 over previous year	75,718		7,571	16	0
Estimate, 1872-73	8,00,358	=	80,035	16	0
Actuals „	7,80,943	=	78,094	6	0
Decrease on estimate .	19,415	=	1,941	10	0

Forest.

176. The disbursements under this head are below estimate by Rupees 15,069 (£1,506, 18s.) as shown below:—

	Rupees		£.	s.	d.
Estimate	98,700		9,870	0	0
Actuals	83,631	=	8,363	2	0
Decrease .	15,069	=	1,506	18	0

Accounted for under the following heads:—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
1 Felling, cutting, clearing timber, &c.	2,999	=	299	18	0
2 Purchase of cattle and dead stock, &c.	504	=	50	8	0
3 Plantations ...	6,171	=	617	8	0
4 Protection of Forests against fires, &c.	1,589	=	158	18	0
5 Communications and buildings ..	1,719	=	171	18	0
6 Salaries	2,061	=	206	2	0
7 Travelling allowance	764	=	76	8	0
8 Contingencies	687	=	68	14	0
	16,797	=	1,679	14	0

Less increases under						
9 Feed and keep of Elephants and cattle	208					
10 Charges connected with the collection of revenue on grass, fruits, and other forest produce ..	1,520					
		1,728	=	172	16	0
Decrease ...		15,069	=	1,506	18	0

As compared with the previous year the result shows a diminution of expenditure of Rupees 17,198 (£ 1,719, 16*s.*).

Salt.

177. The charge is below estimate by—

	Rupees.		£	*s.*	*d.*
	21,594	=	2,159	8	0
Estimate	89,200	=	8,920	0	0
Actuals	67,606	=	6,760	12	0
	21,594	=	2,159	8	0

The saving is chiefly attributable to a write back of Rupees 16,559 (£ 1,655, 18*s.*), being amount over-adjusted in previous years.

Stamps.

178. The actuals are below the estimate by Rupees 17,635 (£ 1,763, 10*s.*), caused by large savings under postage for conveyance of stamped paper, Rupees 7,860 (£ 786); commission to vendors, Rupees 4,386 (£ 438, 12*s.*); discount on sale of stamps, Rupees 4,501 (£ 450, 2*s.*); miscellaneous, Rupees 425 (£42, 10*s.*); contingencies and miscellaneous, Rupees 491 (£49, 2*s.*).

The figures show as under:—

	Rupees.		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Estimate	30,176	=	3,017	12	0
Actuals	12,541	=	1,254	2	0
Savings ..	17,635	=	1,763	10	0

Administration and Public Departments.

The results of the year show a saving on estimate of Rupees 12,794 (£1,279, 8*s.*).

The figures are as under :—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Estimate	2,30,557	=	23,055	14	0
Actuals	2,17,763	=	21,776	6	0
	12,794	=	1,279	8	0

Under official postage, there is a large saving aggregating Rupees 9,520 (£952). The aggregate savings under the grant amounted to Rupees 23,995 (£2,399, 10s.), comprised under travelling and tentage allowance, salaries, establishments, and contingencies of Commissioners, postage, &c. ; while the item in excess of grant amounted to Rupees 11,201 (£1,120, 2s.)

Minor Departments.

179. This head shows a large saving, mainly due to the circumstance of a sum of Rupees 60,000 (£6,000) provided for charges for the exploration of coal and minerals having been in part transferred to the Public Works Department, in the accounts of which Department the charges are now shown, with the exception of a small sum of Rupees 1,638 (£ 163, 16s.) : the general result, with the above modification, will be as under—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Original total Grant	1,47,344	=	14,734	8	0
Deduct—transferred to Public Works Department	54,000	=	5,400	0	0
	93,344	=	9,334	8	0
Charges including Rupees 1,638 above noted	72,212	=	7,221	4	0
Saving .	21,132	=	2,113	4	0

The charges include a sum of Rupees 3,079 (£ 307, 18s.) for working the Lonar Lake, and Rupees 1,921 (£ 192, 2s.) being cost of Photographs of architectural remains of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts not originally provided for under this grant. Charges for experimental cultivation of the mulberry tree show a saving of Rupees 2,238 (£ 223, 16s.), and under Cotton Department there are net savings of Rupees 20,500 (£ 2,050), the chief item in which is a saving of Rupees

22,095 (£2,209, 10s.) under cotton farm establishment, and Rupees 8,132, (£813, 4s.) under the other detailed heads of the Cotton Department, while under seed, gardeners, contingent charges, there is an excess of Rupees 9,727 (£ 972, 14s.). The Meteorological department shows a trifling excess of Rupees 35 (£ 3, 10s.).

Law and Justice.

180. The charges are below estimate by Rupees 14,725 (£1,472, 10s.), as detailed below :—

Charges.	Actuals, 1871-72.	Actuals, 1872-73.	Estimate, 1872-73.	Increase over estimate.	Decrease below estimate.
1. Civil and Session Courts	43,877	45,031	47,000	..	1,969
2. Courts of Small Causes ...	60,647	62,739	61,533	1,206	..
3. Discount on Court fee Stamps.	2,394	...	4,500	..	4,500
4. Jails, Inspection, and general superintendence ..	4,524	3,738	4,750	...	1,012
5. District Jail Establishments..	14,949	16,813	19,876	...	3,063
6. do Supplies ..	33,386	35,354	44,000	...	8,646
7. do. Manufactures	21,072	19,455	15,000	4,455	...
8. Registration Department ..	14,962	15,561	17,795	..	2,234
9. Criminal Courts ..	...	1,038		1,038	...
Total Rs. ...	1,95,811	1,99,729	2,14,454	6,699	21,424
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
	19,581 2	19,972 18	21,445 8	669 18	2,142 8

The item Criminal Courts is a new charge in the accounts, and is incurred on account of Honorary Magistrates' clerks, servants, and contingencies.

The chief item (No. 7 above) of increase on account of Jail Manufactures is more than accounted for by increase under sale proceeds of Jail Manufactures, which show Rupees 8,008 (£800, 16s.) above the estimate. The other items call for no special remark.

Police.

181. The expenditure is less than the estimate; but more than the actuals of the previous year, as shown below :—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Actuals, 1871-72	4,63,445	=	46,344	10	0
„ 1872-73	4,81,416	=	48,141	12	0
Estimate „	5,16,377	=	51,637	14	0
Savings...	34,961	=	3,496	2	0

The general result is shown in the following table :—

Charges Police.	Actuals, 1871-72.	Actuals, 1872-73.	Estimate, 1872-73.	Increase over estimate.	Decrease below estimate.
1. Provincial Superintending Officers	22,509	22,910	29,727	...	6,817
2. Executive Force .	4,29,511	4,45,379	4,73,550	...	28,171
3. Frontier Chowkeedaree	9,830	10,724	10,724		
4. Thuggee Department	1,595	2,403	2,376	.. 27	... ...
Total ...	4,63,445	4,81,416	5,16,377	27	34,988
	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£ s.	£. s.
	46,344 10	48,141 12	51,637 14	2 14	3,498 16

Education, Science, and Art.

182. Charges below estimate, but above actuals of the previous year :—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Actuals, 1871-72	1,97,989	=	19,798	18	0
Estimate, 1872-73	2,47,550	=	24,755	0	0
Actuals ,, ...	2,16,894	=	21,689	8	0
Savings...	30,656	=	3,065	12	0

The details are as under :—

Charges.	Actuals, 1871-72.	Actuals, 1872-73.	Estimate, 1872-73.	Increase over estimate.	Decrease below estimate.
1. Superintendence and Inspection ...	47,722	42,972	63,339	...	20,367
2. Government schools of the higher class	21,229	22,330	24,470	...	2,140
3. Do. lower class ...	1,16,049	1,36,018	1,40,132	..	4,114
4. Grants-in-aid ...	4,332	4,433	4,630	...	197
5. Scholarships, prizes, &c. ...	6,004	6,065	6,980	...	915
6. Government book depôt	2,653	5,076	7,999	...	2,923
Total ...	1,97,989	2,16,894	2,47,550	...	30,656
	£. s.	£. s.	£.		£. s.
	19,798,18	21,689 8	24,755	...	3,065 12

Ecclesiastical.

183. The following figures show a decrease under this head:—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Estimate	10,530	=	1,053	0	0
Actuals	6,212	=	621	4	0
Savings. .	4,318	=	431	16	0

The decrease is chiefly owing to the chaplaincy of Berar having been vacant during the greater part of the year.

Medical Services

184. The figures, as compared with the estimate, show a saving as indicated below:—

	Rupees		£.	s.	d.
Actuals, 1871-72	86,494	=	8,649	8	0
Estimate, 1872-73	1,06,410	=	10,641	0	0
Actuals ,, ...	84,271	=	8,427	2	0
Savings .	22,139	=	2,213	18	0

Details as under—

Charges Medical.	Actuals, 1871-72.	Actuals, 1872-73.	Estimate, 1872-73.	Increase over estimate.	Decrease. below estimate.
1. Medical Establishment	48,602	47,027	49,438	..	2,411
2. Vaccine do. ..	10,873	11,132	14,045	...	2,913
3. Hospitals and Dispensaries	3,499	4,389	8,830	...	4,441
4. Grants for medical purposes . .	6,589	7,005	9,912	..	2,907
5. Sanitary Commissioner	15,205	11,839	15,595	...	3,756
6. Colleges and Schools..	1,726	2,879	8,590		5,711
Total ...	86,494	84,271	1,06,410	...	22,139
	£. s.	£. s.	£.		£. s.
	8,649 8	8,427 2	10,641	..	2,213, 18

The large saving under Hospitals (item 3 above) is occasioned by the charge for Europe medicines for civil stations having

amounted to only Rupees 4,355 (£435, 10*s.*), against a provision of Rupees 7,500 (£750). The charge for diet of patients, clothing, &c., is also nominal; while the grant is Rupees 1,330 (£133). Under Sanitary Commissioner (item 5 above), there is a very large saving under official postage of Rupees 3,293 (£329, 6*s.*), the grant being Rupees 3,500 (£350) and the expenditure only Rupees 207 (£20, 14*s.*). Under colleges and schools (item 6 above), there are considerable savings.

Stationery and Printing.

185. The estimate stood at Rupees 48,900 (£4,890) for both, divided as under :—

	Rupees		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Stationery	16,250	=	1,625	0	0
Printing	32,650	=	3,265	0	0
Rupees ..	48,900	=	4,890	0	0

Expenditure.

	Rupees.		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Stationery	9,428	=	942	16	0
Printing	37,798	=	3,779	16	0
	47,226	=	4,722	12	0

In regard to stationery, the supply of which is received from Bombay, the Stationery Department has communicated for adjustment the charges for the year 1872-73, amounting to Rupees 8,900 (£890,) and the local expenditure only amounts to Rupees 528 (£52, 16*s.*). Under Printing the charges are in excess of grant by Rupees 5,148 (£514, 16*s.*). The chief excess is in Akolah, where the expenditure amounts to Rupees 2,749 (£274, 18*s.*), against a grant of Rupees 1,500 (£150)—excess Rupees 1,249 (£124, 18*s.*). Taking the expenditure as a whole, for both stationery and printing, it amounts to Rupees 47,226 (£4,722, 12*s.*), showing a saving of Rupees 1,674 (£167, 8*s.*).

Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements.

The actuals are below estimate by Rupees 13,306 (£1,330, 12*s.*), *viz*:—

		Rupees.		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Estimate	...	1,85,395	=	18,539	10	0
Actuals „	...	1,72,089	=	17,208	18	0
Savings	...	13,306	=	1,330	12	0

The details are as follows:—

Charges, allowances, and assignments.	Actuals, 1871-72.	Actuals, 1872-73.	Estimate, 1872-73.	Increase over estimate.	Decrease over estimate.
1. Territorial and Political Pensions .	1,44,171	1,52,702	1,59,502	..	6,800
2. Enamdars ...	5,226	5,890	12,500	...	6,610
3. Pensions in lieu of resumed lands ...	..		1,000	..	1,000
4. Compensation .		4,703	5,252	..	549
5. Charitable allowances	12,296	8,794	7,141	1,653	.
Total .	1,61,693	1,72,089	1,85,395	1,653	14,959
	£. *s.*	£. *s.*	£. *s.*	£. *s.*	£. *s.*
	16,169 6	17,208 18	18,539 10	165 6	1,495 18

Miscellaneous Services.

186. The general result is a saving, as compared with the grant, of Rupees 15,930 (£ 1,593), as under:—

		Rs.		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Estimate	... ...	1,48,960	=	14,896	0	0
Actuals	... ...	1,33,030	=	13,303	0	0
Savings...		15,930	=	1,593	0	0

The details are as follows:—

Charges, Miscellaneous Services.	Actuals, 1871-72.	Actuals, 1872-73.	Estimate, 1872-73.	Increase over estimate.	Decrease over estimate.
1. District Post Establishments ..	7,588	7,587	7,660	...	73
2. Travelling allowance to Officers attending examinations .	130	215	400	..	185
3. Charges for remittance of treasure ..	1,100	1,256	4,550	...	3,294
4. Loss by difference of exchange ..	98,449	37,503	75,000	...	37,497
5. Rewards for destruction of wild animals.	4,659	2,694	9,000	...	6,306
6. Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges, including furlough pay of Civil and Military Officers	44,454	83,275	52,350	30,925	..
7. Charges for exploration of coal and minerals ..	25,530	...	...	...	...
8. Rewards for proficiency in oriental languages		500	..	500	..
Total...	1,81,910	1,33,030	1,48,960	31,425	47,355
	£.	£.	£.	£. s.	£. s.
	18,191	13,303	14,896	3,142 10	4,735 10

Superannuations.

187. The estimate has been exceeded, as shown below:—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Actuals	14,793	=	1,479	6	0
Estimate	5,908	=	590	16	0
Excess ...	8,885	=	888	10	0

The excess is due to more expenditure having been incurred than was anticipated under the heads of gratuities, and superannuations, and retired allowances.

MILITARY.

Disbursements

188. The charges are considerably below the grant, especially under Ordnance Stores;

and, probably, there are further charges to be communicated by the Madras Military Department, from the Arsenals of which Presidency the Hyderabad Contingent Force is supplied with stores. Under Clothing Supplies the same remark will apply. Military Pensions show a great saving, which may be attributed to the same cause. The following statement gives the details :—

Military Charges.	Actuals, 1871-72.	Actuals, 1872-73.	Estimate, 1872-73.	Increase over estimate.	Decrease over estimate.
1 Army and Garrison Staff	39,426	38,748	40,250	..	1,502
2 Administrative Staff ...	1,605	1,200	1,750	.	550
3 Regimental pay, allowances, and charges	21,46,694	21,44,118	21,90,654	. .	46,536
4 Commissariat establishment, supplies and services	3,09,028	414,938	4,85,250	... ..	70,312
5 Stud and remount establishment	15,600	13,542	22,000	. . .	8,458
6 Clothing Establishment .	80,311	2,605	27,000	..	24,395
7 Barrack do.	295	216	1,000	.....	784
8 Administration of martial law	4,081	4,013	4,330	.....	317
9 Medical establishment, supplies & services	25,406	25,846	25,000	846	.....
10 Ordnance establishment, stores and camp equipage ..	2,14,153	71,399	1,29,700	.....	58,301
11 Miscellaneous services	70,379	1,00,321	84,570	15,751	.. ...
12 Rewards for Military services	11,742	11,646	12,000	.....	354
13 Military Pensions .	2,36,842	2,02,422	2,54,700	.....	52,278
14 Widows Pensions ..	5,819	7,850	7,500	350	.....
Total...	31,61,381	30,38,864	32,85,704	16,947	2,63,787
	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
	316,138 2	303,886 8	328,570 8	1,694 14	26,378 14

PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works ordinary.

189. The expenditure is below grant of Rupees 8,00,000 (£80,000) by Rupees 53,661 (£5,366, 2*s.*). In addition to the grant of Rupees 8,00,000 (£80,000) under Public Works Ordinary, that Department had a sum of Rupees 54,000 (£5,400) placed at its disposal, from 16 minor departments, to meet cost of coal mining operations; and the general result is as follows:—

	Rupees.		£.
Public Works Department Grant ...	8,00,000	=	80,000
Coal mining do	54,000	=	5,400
Total Grant ...	8,54,000	=	85,400

	Rupees.		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Expenditure on P. W. Ordinary...	7,46,339	=	74,633	18	0
Coal operations ...	53,921	=	5,392	2	0
Total expenditure..	8,00,260	=	80,026	0	0
Grant as above ...	8,54,000	=	85,400	0	0
Savings ...	53,740	=	5,374	0	0

The details are as under—

Public Works ordinary charges.	Actuals, 1871-72.	Actuals, 1872-73.	Estimate, 1872-73.	Increase over estimate.	Decrease over estimate.
1. Original Works ...	6,26,540	7,46,339	5,30,800	...	53,661
2. Repairs ...	80,318		95,000	.	
3. Establishments ...	1,80,729		1,62,200	...	
4. Tools and Plant ...	11,019		12,000	...	
5. Profit and Loss .	128		.		
6. Guaranteed Railways ...	1,396		.	...	
Total Public Works ...	9,00,130	7,46,339	8,00,000	...	53,661
7. Coal mining operations .	...	53,921	*54,000	.	79
Grand Total ...	9,00,130	8,00,260	8,54,000	..	53,740
	£	£	£		£
	90,013	80,026	85,400	...	5,374

* This sum is part of the grant of Rupees 60,000 (£6,000) under minor departments, and is entered here for comparison only.

State Railways.

190. The following are the items comprising the charges on this account, aggregating Rupees 65,587 (£6,558, 14*s.*), *viz*:—

	Rupees.		£.	*s*	*d.*
1. Construction of line	10,292	=	1,029	4	0
2. Ballast and Permanent way	8,635	=	863	10	0
3. Stations and buildings	9,872	=	987	4	0
4. Tools and plant	64	=	6	8	0
5 Maintenance	9,781	=	978	8	0
6. Working expenses	26,940	=	2,694	0	0
	65,587	=	6,558	14	0

(*b.*) REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN PROVINCIAL.

Local Funds.

191. The following is an abstract summary of the total income and expenditure of the several funds, contrasted with the previous year's figures:—

Class of Funds	Income.						Expenditure.					
	1871-72			1872-73			1871-72			1872-73.		
	Rs	A	P	Rs.	A.	P	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A	P
1. Public Works Funds	4,54,586	13	8	1,03,322	0	8	4,40,498	2	8	3,53,497	7	1
2 Police Funds	2,58,584	6	11	4,08,081	1	5	1,43,117	7	2	2,68,733	3	1
3 Education Fund	64,457	4	5	79,386	6	10	70,159	9	9	68,516	5	0
4 Hyderabad Contingent Bazar Fund	86,972	5	6	85,935	0	8	90,884	12	11	88,240	4	7
5 Village expense Fund	7,42,632	11	1	8,56,729	2	11	7,69,014	3	4	7,91,545	11	3
6 Miscellaneous Funds	41,753	5	10	33,625	14	4	32,742	2	2	10,888	3	3
7. Municipal Fund	72,906	13	7	62,267	11	6	49,606	11	3	75,732	13	8
Total	17,21,893	13	0	19,29,347	6	4	15,95,953	1	3	16,57,153	15	11
Opening Balance	10,19,085	5	1	11,45,026	0	10						
Closing do							11,45,026	0	10	14,17,219	7	3
Grand Total	27,40,979	2	1	30,74,373	7	2	27,40,979	2	1	30,74,373	7	2
£..	274,097	18	3	307,437	6	10½	274,097	18	3	307,437	6	10½

(*c.*)—MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

192. The results of the year contrast favourably with the transactions of previous years, and the department is becoming more known and is apparently popular. The flow of business, as hitherto, is towards the issue of orders, which far exceed in amount the payments. The public of all classes make use of money orders to pay their shop bills, &c.: the English Overland Money Orders are also in fair request, especially for petty remittances. No fresh agencies have been opened.

193. The following details will show the extent of issue and payments in 1872-73, *viz.* :—

				RS.	A.	P.
1. Number of orders issued 19,683						
2. Value do.				14,93,688	6	0
3. Amount of Overland Money Orders issued ...				26,282	7	5
4. First commission on Inland Money Orders	15,770	8	0			
Second do. ...	80	4	0			
...				15,850	12	0
5. Number of orders paid 3,252						
6. Value				2,40,026	10	0
7. Amount of Overland Money Orders paid ...				303	13	4

194. The details of item 2 above, *viz.*, orders issued, are as under :—

1. Bengal	3,85,026	14	0			
2. Madras	3,37,983	2	0			
3. Bombay	6,81,652	0	0			
4. Mysore	22,235	14	0			
5. Local	66,790	8	0			
				14,93,688	6	0
				£119,368, 16*s.* 9*d.*		

195. The details of item 6 above, or orders paid, are as follows :—

1. Bengal	22,232	3	0			
2. Madras	1,28,368	2	0			
3. Bombay	18,462	3	0			
4. Mysore	5,148	4	0			
5. Local	65,815	14	0			
				2,40,026	10	0
				£24,002, 13*s.* 3*d.*		

196. The following summary shows the progress of the Department since its establishment in 1867-68, and affords evidence of its growing popularity :—

Years.	Money orders issued.		Money orders paid.		Proceeds.		
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Commission	Lapsed orders.	Total of columns 5 and 6.
1867-68 ...	2,446	1,85,793	449	27,077	2,009		2,009
1868-69 ...	3,228	1,97,700	891	52,901	2,192	230	2,422
1869-70 ..	4,819	2,81,137	1,432	92,458	3,137	153	3,290
1870-71 ...	6,180	3,38,784	1,530	93,173	3,795	1,146	4,941
1871-72	10,359	6,21,439	2,662	1,98,326	6,819	690	7,509
1872-73 ..	19,683	14,93,688	3,252	2,10,026	15,851	1,059	16,910
Increase over 1871-72	9,324	8,69,249	590	11,700	9,032	369	9,401
Decrease over 1871-72 ..	..	..	.	...	...	..	..
		£ s.		£	£ s.		£ s.
		86,924 18		4,170	903 4	..	940 2

Overland Money Orders.

197. This branch of the Money Order system was only established in October 1872: the number of orders issued was 298, their value being Rupees 26,282-7-5 including commission, but the amount of the orders payable in British coin is (£2,440, 2*s*. 10*d*.).

Of the above orders as many as 199 were issued from the Hyderabad Office and 44 from the Bolarum office.

The Overland Money Orders paid were only 9, value Rupees 303-13-4: 7 out of this number were paid by the Hyderabad Office.

There can be no question of the great convenience these orders are to the public, enabling them to remit even a few shillings; and for payment of petty bills, and even family remittances, the orders are very useful. The schedule of rate during the past year was Government Rupees 107-8-0 for £10, or equal to an exchange of 1*s*., 10$\frac{1}{8}$*d*: but the current rate at present is under schedule 9, or an exchange of 1*s*., 10*d*. per Rupee: this schedule came into operation on the 1st August

1873, the cost of £ 10 is therefore, including the commission of two Rupees, equal to Government Rupees 111-1-6: this cannot be considered very cheap, and, therefore, the business public will not probably purchase largely Overland Orders, if there are other means readily at hand, *viz.*, an Exchange Bank to go to for the purchase of Home drafts. Nevertheless, there will always be a large number of persons, principally officials, up country who have no means at hand by which to make their family remittances, except through Agents or Bankers at Presidency towns; this class may, perhaps, in time be expected to make all their remittances by means of the Overland Money Orders. Some are now doing so, as evinced in the regularity of their monthly applications for always the same amount and remitted to the same person; the amounts are small, generally at or under (£10). The amount of the first Money Order issued by the Bolarum Agent was for 9 shillings; but one order as low as five shillings has been issued. It is not possible to forecast how this branch of the business will develop; but so long as the tariff is not too much in excess of the ordinary Banker's rate of Exchange, it may fairly be assumed that the public will support the department, not so much at Presidency towns, as in the interior of the country.

Supply bill operations.

198. The bill drawings on the Berar Treasuries have, in the year under review, been as under:—

	Rupees.	
1. Drawn by Hyderabad Civil Treasury in February on account of season 1873..	25,93,750	
2. Do. do. March 1873... ..	14,06,250	
		40,00,000
3. Drawn by Hyderabad Civil Treasury season 1872, in April 1872	2,00,000	
4. Drawn by Accountant General, Bombay, in January 1873, on account of the season 1872	10,00,000	
		12,00,000
	Grand Total...	52,00,000
		£ 520,000

The first two items refer to the surplus cash balances of the season 1873, and the remaining two items refer to the season 1872. In regard to the sum of 10 lakhs (item No. 4) drawn by the Accountant General, Bombay, it was done under special arrangement, sanctioned by the Government of India, in adjustment of the equivalent advanced by the Hyderabad Political Treasury to the Hyderabad Civil Treasury for payment to H. H. the Nizam's Government adverted to in para. 198 of this Section.

(d.)—BALANCE DUE TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
The debt due to the Government of India on the 1st April 1872 was:—	157,386	=	15,738	12	0
and the amount received from the Political Treasury, including adjustments effected to the credit of the Government of India during the year 1872-73, was	47,78,109	=	477,810	18	0
	49,35,495	=	493,549	10	0
and the payments into the Political Treasury, including adjustments effected to the debit of the Government of India for the same period, amounted to ...	49,77,868	=	497,786	16	0
Balance in favor of the Berar Administration...	42,373	=	4,237	6	0

This balance is, however, subject to modification by the adjustment of any transactions that may be communicated by the Comptroller General to the Deputy Accountant General, Hyderabad, prior to the final closing of the Hyderabad Books for 1872-73. It is not expected that the further adjustments to be communicated will exceed 40,000 Rupees (£4,000) and may be much less. If this assumption prove correct, the surplus of the year will be about 14¼ lakhs, the highest ever known since the date of the last treaty.

Berar or Nizam's Surplus.

199. The accrued Berar Surplus in favor of H. H. the Nizam at the close of the past

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
official year, *viz.*, 1871-72 amounted to	28,10,167	=	281,016	14	0
and that accrued in the year under review, *i. e.*, the difference between the Receipts and Charges as shown in the Abstract at the end of this section, is, so far as known, at present... ...	14,73,793	=	147,379	6	0
	42,83,960	=	428,396	0	0
Deduct amount paid to H. H. the Nizam in September 1872, under orders of the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 620-F., dated 3rd September 1872	10,00,000	=	100,000	0	0
Balance in favor of H. H. the Nizam, on 31st March 1873 ..	32,83,960	=	328,396	0	0

This balance is also liable to modification, for the reasons explained in the preceding para.

Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the

RECEIPTS	Estimate, 1872-73			Actuals, 1872-73.			Increase.			Decrease.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
I. Land Revenue	46,50,000	0	0	53,08,264	15	5	6,58,264	15	5			
III. Forest	1,50,000	0	0	2,56,984	6	1	1,06,984	6	1			
IV Excise on Spirits and Drugs	12,00,000	0	0	11,94,843	12	10				5,156	3	2
VII. Salt	3,07,785	0	0	2,93,035	5	6				14,749	10	6
IX. Stamps	4,50,000	0	0	2,15,974	3	6				2,34,025	12	6
XIII. Law and Justice	2,71,500	0	0	4,22,607	8	0	1,51,107	8	0			
XIV Police	47,993	0	0	57,336	2	2	9,343	2	2			
XVI Education	14,000	0	0	17,090	15	3	3,090	15	3	..		
XVII. Interest	2,000	0	0	2,675	9	5	675	9	5			
XVIII. Miscellaneous	28,800	0	0	1,55,682	14	7	1,26,882	14	7	. .		
Total Civil Department	71,22,078	0	0	79,24,495	12	9	10,56,349	6	11	2,53,931	10	2
MILITARY DEPARTMENT, HYDERABAD CONTINGENT												
3 Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges	500	0	0	238	3	0				261	13	0
4 Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services	1,500	0	0	1,237	12	8				262	3	4
5 Stud and Remount Establishments, Supplies and Services	1,500	0	0	1,716	4	8	216	4	8			
6. Clothing Establishments, Supplies and Services	120	0	0	3,586	2	10	3,466	2	10			
7 Barrack do do	150	0	0							150	0	0
9 Medical do do	200	0	0	0	10	0				199	6	0
10 Ordnance do do	5,000	0	0	24,465	3	0	19,465	3	0			
14 Miscellaneous Services	180	0	0	5	0	0				175	0	0
Total Military Department	9,150	0	0	31,249	4	2	23,147	10	6	1,048	6	4
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, (Revenue Proper)												
Public Works Revenue	2,100	0	0	5,414	5	9	3,314	5	9	..		
Total P. W Department (Proper)	2,100	0	0	5,414	5	9	3,314	5	9			
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, (State Railways)												
Receipts, Revenue and Capital Account	50,000	0	0	78,910	4	8	28,910	4	8	.	.	..
Total P W Dept.—(State Railways)	50,000	0	0	78,910	4	8	28,910	4	8			
Grand Total, Receipts	71,83,328	0	0	80,40,069	11	4	11,11,721	11	10	2,54,980	0	6
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s.	d.	£	s	d.
	718,332	16	0	804,006	19	5	111,172	3	5½	25,498	0	0½

Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1872-73..

DISBURSEMENTS	Grant, 1872-73			Actuals, 1872-73.			Increase.			Decrease		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
2. Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	100	0	0	479	6	1	379	6	1			
3 Refunds and Drawbacks	20,350	0	0	70,730	5	9	50,380	5	9			
4 Land Revenue	8,00,358	0	0	7,80,943	7	3				19,414	8	9
5. Forest	98,700	0	0	83,631	7	3				15,068	8	9
9 Salt	89,200	0	0	67,606	2	0				21,593	14	0
11. Stamps	30,176	0	0	12,541	2	4				17,634	13	8
15. Administration and Public Departments	2,30,557	0	0	2,17,762	11	4½				12,794	4	7½
16. Minor Departments	1,47,344	0	0	72,211	10	6				75,132	5	6
17 Law and Justice	2,14,454	0	0	1,99,729	3	3				14,724	12	9
18 Police	5,16,377	0	0	4,81,416	0	4				34,960	15	8
20. Education, Science and Art	2,47,550	0	0	2,16,894	2	5				30,655	13	7
21. Ecclesiastical	10,530	0	0	6,211	9	0				4,318	7	0
22. Medical Services	1,06,410	0	0	84,270	11	7				22,139	4	5
23 Stationery and Printing	48,900	0	0	47,226	4	6				1,673	11	6
25 Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	1,85,395	0	0	1,72,089	1	3				13,305	14	9
26 Miscellaneous Services	1,48,960	0	0	1,33,030	2	0				15,929	14	0
27. Superannuations, &c	5,908	0	0	14,792	14	6	8,884	14	6			
Total Civil Department	29,01,269	0	0	26,61,566	5	4½	59,644	10	4	2,99,347	4	11½
MILITARY DEPARTMENT, HYDERABAD CONTINGENT												
1 Army and Garrison Staff	40,250	0	0	38,748	2	0				1,501	14	0
2 Administrative Staff	1,750	0	0	1,200	0	0				550	0	0
3 Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges	21,90,654	0	0	21,44,117	7	5				46,536	8	7
4. Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services,	4,85,250	0	0	4,14,938	1	5				70,311	14	7
5. Stud and Remount Establishments, Supplies and Services	22,000	0	0	13,542	2	6				8,457	13	6
6 Clothing Establishments, &c	27,000	0	0	2,604	12	2				24,395	3	10
7 Barrack do	1,000	0	0	216	5	1				783	10	11
8 Administration of Martial Law	4,330	0	0	4,012	10	0				317	6	0
9 Medical Establishments, &c	25,000	0	0	25,846	2	7	846	2	7			
10 Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	1,29,700	0	0	71,399	1	4				58,300	14	8
14 Miscellaneous Services	84,570	0	0	1,00,321	2	6	15,751	2	6			
16 Rewards for Military Services	12,000	0	0	11,646	2	0				353	14	0
18 Military Pensions	2,54,700	0	0	2,02,422	0	10				52,277	15	2
19 Widows Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	7,500	0	0	7,849	15	11	349	15	11			
20 Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities												
Total Military Department	32,85,704	0	0	30,38,864	1	9	16,947	5	0	2,63,787	3	8
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, (Charges.)												
Public Works Department (Ordinary)	8,00,000	0	0	7,46,338	8	5				53,661	7	7
Do Coal Mining Operations				53,921	0	0	53,921	0	0			
Total P W Dept (Charges)	8,00,000	0	0	8,00,259	8	5	53,921	0	0	53,661	7	7
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, (State Railways.)												
Public Works Department (State Railways	47,000	0	0	65,587	2	10	18,587	2	10			
Total P W. Dept (State Railways)	47,000	0	0	65,587	2	10	18,587	2	10			
Grand Total Expenditure	0,33,973	0	0	65,66,277	2	4½	1,49,100	2	2	6,16,795	15	9½
	£	s	d	£.	s	d.	£	s	d.	£	s	d.
	7,03,397	6	0	656,627	14	3 9/16	14,910	0	3½	61,679	11	11 11/16

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

SECTION I.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

Registration Agency how conducted.

200. The registration of Vital Statistics was conducted, as in the previous year, through the agency of the police assisted by the Patels of villages. The Head Constable of each Police station-house is Registrar of a circle, and for this work receives an allowance varying from Rupees 12 to 24 per annum. Patels of villages within a circle report to the station-house births, deaths, and marriages as they occur in each village, and the Head Constable in his turn forwards this information in a monthly statement to the District Superintendent of Police, who compiles a general return for his District and sends it through the Civil Medical Officer to the Sanitary Commissioner. The materials thus obtained from each District Superintendent of Police are then tabulated for the whole province. It will easily be understood that this method of registration, though the best available, cannot be relied upon to obtain very accurate results, but those produced from year to year have at least a relative value, in that they admit of comparisons which support generally received inferences and conclusions. Occasionally they clash with preconceived or popular ideas, and then it may be questioned which of the two are the more reliable.

Registration Circles.

201. The number of registration circles remained as in the previous year, *viz.*, 31 town and 99 rural circles.

Births.

202. During the year 57,824 births were registered, showing a decrease of 2,035 as compared with the year before. Of this total 93 per cent.

were males and 47 per cent. females—proportions very similar to those of former years. The ratio of births per *mille* of the population was 26·4, against 27·4 in 1871.

203. In the table subjoined are given the birth-rate and death-rate per *mille* of the population in each district during the last 3 years:—

Name of District.	1870.		1871.		1872.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births	Deaths.
Oomraottee .	25·2	25·0	29·2	18·6	28·9	41·9
Woon .	15·2	18·4	19·5	14·5	20·8	29·7
Ellichpore ...	21·1	24·5	23·6	17·5	25·6	35·7
Akolah ...	30·7	31·1	31·7	16·5	33·	38·8
Buldanah .	21·5	19·4	27·6	20·2	23·6	31·1
Bassim ...	32·4	29·2	29·4	18·8	22·1	44·3
Average rate for Province. .	24·3	24·6	27·4	17·6	26·4	37·1

The variations here exhibited would repay enquiry better if there were less reason than there is for suspecting the accuracy of past, and indeed present, statistics. The Sanitary Commissioner believes that the Census figures are no longer true of the population in towns, and his report adduces several proofs in support of this opinion, which is countenanced to some extent by the fact of there being no other sufficient reason to account for the preponderance during 1872 in every district of the death-rate over the birth-rate—an excess which, possessed of some significance from the probability that deaths are more correctly registered than births, is remarkable when contrasted with the figures of 1870 and 1871. In those years, as shown in the above table, the births reported outnumbered the deaths. It is not likely, for instance, that in the Bassim District there were two deaths to one birth during 1872, while in 1870 and 1871 there were more births than deaths.

Deaths.

204. The deaths registered in the province in 1872 amounted to 81,108, against 38,725 in the year before. Of those who died, 56 per cent. were males and 44 per cent. females, against 58 and 42 per cent.,

respectively, in 1871. The death-rate in towns is, as has always been observed, higher than in rural circles: it was 39·5 per *mille* in the former and 36·7 in the latter.

Among females, there was less mortality both in town and country life; for instance, the ratio of mortality in towns amongst females in the Akolah District is 35·6 per *mille* and 38 in rural circles, whereas in the same district the corresponding figures, which represent deaths among males, were 41 and 39·8 per *mille*.

Deaths according to age.

205. Deaths according to age are returned as follows:—

Born dead	1,646
Under 1 year	19,697
1 to 5 years	22,587
6 to 15 do.	5,934
16 to 25 do.	4,421
26 to 35 do.	4,255
36 to 45 do.	4,395
46 to 60 do.	9,823
Over 60 do	8,350

Deaths according to religion.

206. According to religion as below:—

Christians	7	
Mahomedans	5,385	or 6·6 per cent.
Hindoos	68,740	or 84·8 do.
Other castes	6,976	or 8·5 do.

Causes of death.

207. The following table shows the causes of death:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Percentage.
Cholera	929	649	1,578	1·9
Small-pox	4,558	3,811	8,369	10·3
Fevers	18,062	13,791	31,853	39·3
Bowel-complaints	12,294	9,677	21,971	27·1
Suicides	62	70	132	·2
Woundings	49	26	75	·1
Accidents	211	185	396	·5
Snake bites	133	112	245	·3
Other causes	9,240	7,249	16,489	20·3
	45,538	35,570	81,108	

These figures are certainly open to doubt, in that—to quote from the Sanitary Report—" deaths are reported by an illiterate and uneducated set of people who are liable to err in regard to the cause of death." Yet it is probable enough that the general conclusions pointed by such statistics as are available are not incorrect; as for instance, that epidemic cholera has been in abeyance in the province during the past 3 years. That small-pox, which in 1869 was epidemic, caused but little mortality in the two following years, but that it again began to spread and became epidemic in 1872. That fevers commit more havoc among the population than any other one disease, and that bowel-complaints are very destructive. " The year," writes the Sanitary Commissioner in his last Report, " is remarkable for its freedom from cholera. Indeed, a great number of the cases reported may be looked upon as sporadic, the disease only appearing in an epidemic form in a few places after the rains set in, and extending from none of these to any great extent.

" The rates of mortality from small-pox, fever, bowel-complaints, and " other causes," are much higher than in the previous year.

" There is also a small increase in the number of deaths from woundings and accidents, and a falling off in those recorded from suicide and deaths caused by bites of snakes or wild beasts."

Marriages.

208. Compared with 1871, the number of marriages has decreased by 1,273. The number registered during 1872 in each district was as follows:—

1. Oomraottee	3,618
2. Woon	2,093
3. Akolah	1,748
4. Ellichpore	1,541
5. Bassim	1,170
6. Buldanah	596
Total...	10,766

It is odd that fewer marriages were registered in Akolah than in Woon, the population of the two districts being 649,134 and 477,361, respectively, according to the Census figures of

1867; and the wealth of the former much greater than that of the latter. Some explanation of the falling off of marriages in West Berar, as also of the decline in the birth-rate, may possibly be found in the distress and losses caused by the drought and bad harvests of the previous year which were notoriously felt more in the western districts than in the eastern.

SECTION II.

EMIGRATION.

209. From the year 1868, a gradual influx of emigrants from Bhundara in the Central Provinces has taken place. This was attributed to the high rates of wages prevailing in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. According to the latest accounts not less than 54,000 persons have emigrated into Berar, of whom, however, 9,595 are reported to have since returned to their original place of residence.

The following are the particulars under this head :—

District	No. emigrated into Berar	No. returned to their former residence
Oomraottee	45,564	8,965
Ellichpore	6,214	486
Woon	2,753	144
	54,531	9,595

On the other hand, there was emigration from Berar from the hill tracts of Melghat into the Central Provinces. The cause of which has been attributed by the Officiating Commissioner of East Berar, as well as by several persons whom he consulted, to the Forest Rules and to the restrictions put upon the privileges which the inhabitants of Melghat formerly enjoyed for generations. "During the two or three weeks," writes Colonel Allardyce in his letter of the 15th May 1872, "I have been at Chikulda I have seen the Makla Rajah, the Katkali Rajah, the Vakeel of Roopagurh Raja—a man of 40 years' experience (the Raja himself is a minor), and I have consulted other residents of Melghat. Their statements all agree that the people are gradually leaving. The Makla Raja assured me

that 10 to 20 villages in the reserve have become deserted. The Katkali Rajah informed me that 100 people had left his range, 4 or 5 villages having become deserted, owing to the restrictions on cutting wood; and the vakeel of the Roopagurh Rajah stated that 50 to 60 people had left his jurisdiction."

To remedy this evil, and in view to the forest rules being made as popular and acceptable as possible, a Committee was convened to enquire into the rights and privileges of the people and to modify such portion of the forest rules as were considered to be detrimental to them. This Committee, which consisted of the Commissioner of East Berar, the Deputy Commissioner of Ellichpore, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Talook, and the Deputy Conservator of Forests, after due deliberation, drew up a set of rules which were considered to be sufficiently liberal, and to satisfy all reasonable wants on the part of the people. They were duly submitted to, and received the approval of, the Government of India.

A reference to the section on Forests will show that the Forest Officers believe these Rules to have already produced the desired effect and to have satisfied the people in whose interests they were framed.

SECTION III.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Number of Dispensaries.

210. As in the preceding year, medical aid was dispensed *gratis* through an agency which, however open to criticism, is probably not far behind that of other provinces, in 3 Civil Hospitals and 20 Dispensaries. The number of recipients was much greater than in the year before; but when it is stated of these institutions that there is only one to 754 square miles and 97,000 souls (according to the Census returns of 1867), it will be seen that the practice of the native hakeems has not been greatly interfered with. To increase the number of our Dispensaries, as funds permit and Medical Assistants become available (the difficulty that has been experienced in obtaining those now employed has been frequently touched on), is an end to be kept

in view, but it is obviously more important that the institutions at present existing should be strengthened in efficiency and popularity than that new ones should be established with imperfect instruments.

Ailments. 211. The returns show that ague, and ailments classed under the heads of digestive and intestinal disorders, continue to be the chief causes that send people to the dispensaries.

Surgical operations. 212. If the increase recorded in the number of surgical operations performed be a true criterion, the benefits of European surgery are being more and more appreciated every year. While the number of capital operations during the last two years is nearly the same (18 and 17), that of minor ones has risen from 1,378 to 1,546. Out of a total of 1,563 operations, major and minor, during the year under report, 46 only were not successful.

Judicial *post mortem* examinations were held in 55 cases.

Deaths. 213. 362 deaths are said to have occurred among persons treated at the Dispensaries; a large number which, strangely enough, has been passed over without comment by the Inspector General:—

	Deaths among sick treated at Dispensaries.	
	In-door.	Out-door.
Males	78 ...	165
Females	6 ..	113
	84 ..	278

It will be understood that the amount of responsibility which can possibly be attached to a dispensary for deaths among out-door patients, which might by proper treatment have been averted, must be very slight.

Number treated. 214. The total number of persons treated at the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries was 42,602, against 33,980 in 1871. Of the out-door patients 10,871 were females; which represents an increase under this head of 3,059 over the previous year.

The daily average attendance of in-door and out-door patients during the last three years is thus compared:—

	Patients.			
	In-door.		Out-door.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1870	9·06	·82	205·18	56·87
1871*	18·72	2·36	335·69	95·62
1872... . .	20·62	2·49	333·18	106·49

Statistics of Sick.

215. Statistics of sick treated in each district are given in the following table:—

Division	Districts	In-door patients.		Out-door patients.		Number discharged		Number ceased to attend		Number incurable.		Number died.		Number remaining.			
														In-door.		Out-door	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male.	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female.	Male	Female	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.
West Berar	Akolah .	112	14	9,508	1,395	8,710	1,088	759	288	1	1	28	1	11		128	30
	Bassim	18	8	2,656	761	2,615	709					.	2			20	2
	Buldanah	3	1	5,962	1,663	5,725	1,601	150	38	.				8		65	25
East Berar	Comaotee	200	15	5,035	1,595	5,375	1,429	277	111	1		45	3	8	.	66	10
	Ellichpore .	97	4	4,655	1,799	4,511	1,733	54	31			3		4	.	102	25
	Woon	23	1	2,816	660	2,789	637					2	.	.		33	10
	Total	573	40	31,112	10,871	29,755	10,197	1240	498	2	1	78	6	31		414	102

Finance.

216. Looking at receipts and expenditure, it is to be observed that the latter exceeded the former by Rupees 2,081 (£208, 2s.)—a sum which had to be met from the balances of former years. Yet the income was more than that of the previous year by Rupees

* In the Report for 1871-72 (page 130) the total number of patients treated was shown by mistake under the head of daily average attendance.

2,609 (£260, 18*s.*). Particulars of both income and expenditure are given below :—

Receipts.	Rupees.
From Government on account of salaries	6,769
Do. Local Funds	25,013
Estimated cost of European medicines*	1,089
Subscription from Europeans	15
Do. from Natives	431
Total...	33,317
	£. *s.*
	3,331 14

Expenditure

Salaries	20,305
Bazar Medicines	2,018
European medicines	468
Dieting sick	972
Buildings and repairs to buildings	8,564
Estimated cost of European medicines supplied by Government	1,913
Miscellaneous	1,158
Total...	35,398
	£. *s.*
	3,539 16

SECTION IV.

SANITATION.

217. The Sanitary Commissioner states that much has been done in the way of sanitary progress. His annual printed Report speaks of unnecessary accumulations removed; drainage attended to; deep and unsightly ditches in and out of towns containing stagnant and in some cases putrid water, filled with clean earth and levelled; walls which were in a ruined and dilapidated state, thereby forming receptacles for filth, demo-

* The value of the full amount of European medicines supplied to Dispensaries is treated as receipts, and the value of the medicine actually distributed during the year as expenditure

lished: urinals constructed; roads put in order; water supply improved, and other details of conservancy attended to both in towns and villages by Municipal and District authorities.

SECTION V.

VACCINATION.

218. At the commencement of the working season, the establishment was brought up to the full sanctioned scale.

The following table shows the total number of vaccine operations performed during the year, as compared with its predecessor and the percentage of successful cases:—

Years.		Successful.	Unsuccessful including doubtful.	Result unknown.	Total.	Percentage of successful cases.
Vaccinations performed by the Berar Vaccine Establishment.	1871-72 ...	28,966	4,718	1,022	34,706	83·5
	1872-73 .	33,734	7,102	3,317	44,153	76·4
Do. by Civil Surgeons attached to Dispensaries.	1871-72. .	932	97	8	1,037	89·8
	1872-73...	2,002	364	9	2,375	84·03
Total...	1871-72 ...	29,898	4,815	1,030	35,743	83·6
	1872-73 ...	35,736	7,166	3,326	46,528	76·8

There is thus an increase of 10,785 vaccinations over the previous year, and an increase of 5,838 successful operations, though the proportion of unsuccessful to successful operations is larger than in 1871.

Of the total operations 1,205 were re-vaccinations. Of those vaccinated (*minus* 1,205 re-vaccinated persons) 7,885, or 17 per cent. were children under one year and 37,438, or 83 per cent. were above that age: 50 per cent. were males.

Classifying the vaccinated according to caste, Christians numbered 31, Hindoos 33,994, Mahomedans 2,603 and "other castes" 8,695.

The cost of vaccine operations during the year, as compared with 1871-72, was as follows:—

	1871-72	1872-73
From Provincial Revenue ...	10,097-6-9	10,754-7-10
„ Local Funds	876-9-0	4,127-6-2
	10,973-15-9	14,881-14-0
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	1,097 7 11	1,488 3 9

showing an increase of Rs. 3,907-14-3 (£390, 15*s.* 9*d.*) attributed to the employment of more Superintendents on higher pay, of more vaccinators than in the previous years, and to many of them having drawn pay during the recess. Thus, the average cost of each successful case has increased from 6 annas in 1871-72 to 7 annas in 1872-73. The prevalence of small-pox at the close of the season rendered it difficult in some places to get children to operate upon, and the vaccinators' work consequently remained at a stand-still during that period.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

SECTION I.

219. A department of Public Instruction was formed in 1866. It is presided over by a Director, who for a short time was assisted by two Inspectors, one of whom died in October 1870—20 months after his appointment—and the other, an officer on a very low salary, has lately been promoted to the head-mastership of a High school. During the current year, the services of a Bombay civilian have been secured by amalgamating the salaries previously sanctioned for two Inspectors and instituting one Inspectorship, which, if filled by a competent man, will, it is thought, be quite sufficient. But this change does not belong to the year under report, in which the only European Inspector in the department was Mr. Mackintosh, the present head-master of the Oomraottee High school. A great deal of inspection work has purposely been thrown on the Director. "Besides these European Officers, each of the six districts into which Berar is divided is provided with a native Deputy Educational Inspector, whose main function is to visit the Middle and Lower Class schools within his district; to report on the progress made by each school; and to bring to the notice of the Director any breaches of order or discipline which may come to his knowledge. The Deputy Educational Inspector's position is somewhat anomalous, as, while owing obedience to his departmental superior, he is placed immediately under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner or chief civil authority of the district. With reference to Middle Class schools, the masters are supposed to correspond immediately with the Director or Educational Inspector, as the case may be, who, however, keeps the Deputy Educational In-

spector informed of the various communications which are carried on directly between himself and the masters. The Lower Class schools are immediately under the inspection and management of the Deputy Educational Inspector who reports upon them and makes all communications respecting them alone to the Deputy Commissioner, who is the medium of communication between the Deputy Educational Inspector and his departmental head. Some delay arises from this complex system, but in the infancy of the Educational Department, it has this advantage, that the civil officer is always resident within his district and presumably better acquainted with the wants of his villages than the Director can be; and, inasmuch as the Deputy Commissioner becomes the medium of correspondence, the Director can profit by his opinion; whilst the former, being well informed of all the circulars and instructions respecting Lower Class schools, which have issued from the Educational Department, is ready to lend his support and co-operation in the work of improving these schools within his own district. The Deputy Commissioner shares with the Director the power of nominating, fining, and removing village school-masters, and, notwithstanding this duality of Government, the scheme appears hitherto to have worked tolerably smoothly.

From the very outset, the work of education in the Assigned Districts seems to have been originated and fostered by Government without any local assistance. In British Burmah, the Buddhist monks with their widely diffused monasteries had prepared the soil before Government gave cohesion and fixity to a system of public instruction. In the south of Madras, missionary enterprise had familiarized the people with the object and use of education before the State undertook the duties connected with this important function of Government, whilst in many other parts of India, good indigenous schools had established themselves before Government colleges and schools were introduced. But in Berar, no wide independent exertion on the part of the people themselves in the cause of education preceded the introduction of the State system, and since the formation of this department a great difficulty has been experienced in exciting local interest in the cause of education, and obtaining the assistance and support of the leading families and individuals whether in town or village."*

* Report on Public Instruction for 1871-72.

At the head of the educational scheme stand the two High schools at Akolah and Oomraottee, supported from the general revenues of the province and designed to educate up to the matriculation standard of the Bombay university. Below them are the Middle Class schools which, located at the more important towns and villages, are in theory supposed to supply a demand for instruction in the English language and to feed the High schools. This latter function they have hardly yet been able to carry out in spite of the inducement of scholarships tenable in the High schools. These schools are maintained from general revenues. At the basis of the Berar system comes the Lower Class school whose main object is to supply the village with education in the three Rs. For the maintenance and extension of schools of this class, a cess, originally of 1 per cent., but afterwards increased to 2 per cent. on the land revenue, is levied. And some village schools are maintained from provincial revenue. Here and there also are transitory institutions of a lower class known under the name of Indigenous schools, and said to number 134 at the close of the year under report. No great reliance can be placed on the returns of these schools: here to-day and gone to-morrow, their numbers are always varying, though there is probably little variation in the opinion recorded in May 1872 by the Director of Public Instruction that "the instruction afforded in them in 80 cases out of 100 does not extend to the art of even reading or writing correctly." It is, however, the aim and interest of the Government to encourage the teachers of these so-called schools by prevailing on them to accept and teach from useful books; by bestowing small rewards for improvement observed on visits of inspection, and, when a favorable opportunity presents itself, by offering them instruction and a stipend in the Normal school for a season.

There is one Vernacular Normal school or training college in Berar, established at Akolah in August 1869 with the object of supplying qualified masters for Lower Class schools and of improving such indigenous school-masters as can be persuaded to attend it. The cost of this institution is defrayed from general revenues.

Female education, like education in general, is a thing of recent growth and beset with the same difficulties in Berar

as in other parts of India which are on the same level in respect to civilization. The principle laid down for the establishment of girls' schools is that they must originate with the people themselves and that there should be private contributions forthcoming before Government aid can be granted.

The scheme of education thus briefly described found 35 schools with 1881 pupils on its introduction in June 1866. There were at the close of the year under report 404 schools with 15,878 pupils. Of these 66 per cent. are returned under the head of Koonbees and other Hindoos, about 19 per cent. under that of Brahmins, and 15 per cent. as Mahomedans.

SECTION II.

EDUCATION

Reforms introduced.

220. Last year's Report referred to certain reforms, the necessity of which had then been fully demonstrated. The year under review has seen them all carried out, the only question of any importance which remained unsettled being whether the number of Middle Class schools did not call for reduction and what schools should be reduced. Mr. Candy of the Bombay Civil Service took up the office of Director of Public Instruction in June and lost no time in rectifying the irregularities and mistakes previously brought to notice. The Normal school had to be re-modelled; a training college code was drawn up; new Maratha standards of studies were introduced. The lower classes of the High schools had to be weeded of a number of boys whose proper place was in a Middle or Lower Class School; an entrance examination was instituted to guard against the admission in future of any such pupils, who by reason of their unpreparedness taxed unduly the energies and time of masters paid to impart higher education. The system known in former educational reports as the Annual Competitive Examination, at which once a year boys from Middle Class schools in the province assembled at Akolah and Oomraottee to compete for scholarships in a High school, was abolished, because it was found that in most instances the boys who won the scholarships did not avail themselves of them, partly, it was sus-

pected, because their teachers wished to retain them to win similar credit for their respective Middle Class schools at future competitive examinations. At the same time, a modified system of competition among the Middle Class schools of each district has been substituted, in which the healthy stimulus supplied by the old competitive examination is preserved.

To check the lax inspection on the part of the native district Inspectors, which was complained of by the Director last year, half-yearly returns of schools visited were prescribed, and these have been narrowly scrutinized. It is due to these officers to say that they paid much attention during the year to the definition of the duties expected from them which was laid down in the Educational report for 1871-72. Among other leading incidents of the year may be mentioned the foundation of 3 exhibitions of Rupees 20 (£2) *per mensem* each tenable for 3 years by a matriculated Berar student in either of the Arts colleges of the Bombay University. There has also to be noticed the appointment, as a temporary and tentative measure for a few months, of one of the masters of the Akolah High school, whose services were not required in that institution, to act as an Inspector of Middle and Lower Class schools in which the Mahomedan element predominates, with the view of giving an impulse to the study of Oordoo.

Educational Staff.

221. The administrative and executive staff of the department consisted of—

1 Director.
1 Educational Inspector.
7 Deputy Educational Inspectors.
569 School-Masters.

Financial statistics.

222. The financial statistics of the department are given in the following tables :—

Income.	1871-72. Rupees.	1872-73. Rupees.
From Provincial Revenues ...	2,25,000	2,47,550
From local sources—		
1. Education cess ...	60,605	72,183
2. Subscriptions and donations ...	966	1,428
3. Pupils fees ...	2,652	2,981
4. Miscellaneous, including savings and refunds ...	860	1,097
	65,083	77,689
Total .	2,90,083	3,25,239
£...	29,008	32,529

The expenditure under the several heads is distributed in the following manner for the same period :—

Expenditure.	1871-72. Rupees.	1872-73. Rupees.
1. Direction and its subsidiary charges ...	24,026	19,951
2. Inspection and do. ...	21,098	23,0[illegible]8
3. Government higher class and other schools ...	*a* 1,97,680	*c* 1,99,878
4. Buildings ...	28,303	40,749
5. Government contribution to grant-in-aid Institutions ...	6,031	7,898
6. Central book depôt at Akolah	2,653	5,076
7. Miscellaneous	831	1,281
Total...	2,83,622	2,97,931
£	28,362	29,793

Which was debited as follows—

To General Revenues ...	1,97,990	2,16,970
To Local Sources	*b* 85,632	*d* 80,961

a. Includes Rupees 6,004 (£600, 8s.) on account of scholarships and prizes.
b. Rupees 70,788 (£7,078, 10s.) expended from Educational Fund, and Rupees 14,847 (£1,484, 14s.) from Town Fund.
c. Includes Rupees 6,064 (£606, 8s.) scholarships and prizes.
d. Expended from Town Fund Rupees 14,141 (£1,414, 2s.), Education Cess Rupees 66,820 (£6,682), making a total of Rupees 80,961 (£8,096, 2s.).

The main points to be observed are that there was an increase of income under each of the above heads, and that more money was spent on schools and school-houses than in the preceding year when there were fewer of each.

Out of a total income of Rupees 3,25,239 (£32,523, 18s.) 76 per cent. was derived from general revenue and the remaining 24 per cent. from local sources, including the cess of 2 per cent. on the land revenue, which of itself furnished upwards of Rupees 70,000 (£7,000). Of the expenditure, the cost of direction and inspection (less than in 1871 because acting incumbents draw less pay than permanent ones) amounted to 14 per cent. of the whole: the cost of teaching power in the schools to 69 per cent. 14 per cent. was expended on school buildings. Details under other heads will appear further on.

Number of Schools.

223. There were altogether in the province—

404 Government schools.
2 Aided schools.
134 Indigenous schools.

Classification of schools and attendances.

224. The classification of Government schools and the average daily attendance during the last two years are thus shown :—

		Average daily attendance.	
		1871-72.	1872-73.
2	High schools	150	122
50	Middle Class schools ...	3,350	3,268
326	Lower Class schools ...	6,917	7,233
25	Female schools	456	457
1	Normal school	60	29

Compared with the preceding year, the schools have increased by 60. 64 Lower Class schools were opened, and 2 Middle Class and 2 Female schools were reduced. The total average daily attendance has also increased by 176, though increase under this head is only to be found in Lower Class schools.

High Schools.

225. The number of pupils in the two High schools fell from 150 in 1871-72 to 122 in 1872-73. This was owing to certain changes, the effect of which has been to "alter and raise the character of the schools. In former years such a decrease would have signified that the schools were falling off; this year, on account of changes already alluded to, no such inference can fairly be drawn. A great improvement introduced into the system of the department has been the substitution of entrance examinations at Akolah and Oomraottee held strictly for the admission of pupils into the High schools, in place of the annual competitive examinations held at one or other of the places of boys assembled from all parts of the Province, and whose education come under almost every standard of the Middle Class school curriculum." This entrance examination has had the effect of reducing the number of pupils in the High schools, who were unable to compete up to a given standard, and of admitting others from the Middle Class schools who were able to do so. Although the number of boys on the rolls now is much lower than it has been "all the boys are *bonâ fide* High school pupils, which formerly a very large number of them were not. Besides this, we have increased efficiency of teaching, as the masters have no longer to fritter away their energies on incompetent pupils."

In the Akolah High school, it was found that there were only 48 boys who could pass the entrance examination (44 on the Maratha side and 4 on the Hindustani side), while at Oomraottee there were only 20. These figures speak for themselves.

A change in the disposition of exhibitions and scholarships has also been made. Hitherto they were tenable for one year, and did not induce pupils who figured at the competitive examinations to join the High schools, but the scholarships have now been made tenable for 3 years, and the exhibitions for one year, in order to induce Middle Class pupils to join the High schools and to continue their education for a period long enough to admit of their getting the full benefit of the superior teaching.

It is satisfactory to note that during the past year 3 pupils of the Akolah High school passed the matriculation examination of the Bombay university, and that two of them have, with a view to obtaining a University degree, proceeded to Bombay to pursue their education there for another 3 years in either the Deccan or the Elphinstone college on a monthly stipend of Rupees 20 (£2) payable from Berar revenues. The third has secured a Government appointment in Berar.

Middle Class Schools

226. The 50 Middle Class schools have been divided into 5 grades as under:—

2	of	Grade	I
6	„	do.	II.
10	„	do.	III.
8	„	do.	IV.
24	„	do.	V.

The head-master of the 1st grade school receives a salary of Rupees 125 (£12, 10s.), of the 2nd grade Rupees 100 (£10), of the 3rd Rupees 75 (£7, 10s.), the 4th Rupees 60 (£6), and of the 5th Rupees 50 (£5). The number of these schools has decreased from 52 in 1871-72 to 50 in 1872-73, two having been reduced to Lower Class schools: the daily average attendance has also decreased from 3,350 in the year before to 3,268 in the present year. Of the 50 schools, 29 were inspected by the Director. As the status of a school depends solely on the standard of instruction imparted by it, the first point which

attracted the attention of the new Director was the revision of the standards. This having been effected, it remains to be seen what the results will be next year.

Lower Class Schools.

227. Lower Class schools have increased from 262 to 326 and the daily average attendance from 6,917 to 7,233. These schools have, like those of the Middle Class, been graded. The schools of the 1st grade have two masters, one on Rupees 30 (£3) and the other on Rupees 10 (£1) *per mensem*. The schools of the 2nd and 3rd grades have each one master on Rupees 24 and 20 respectively. The 1st and 2nd grade schools are paid from the provincial revenues and the 3rd from the educational cess. The following extract from the Educational Report refers to the progress of these institutions:—

"All these schools have made a good beginning, and there is every reason to hope that they will prosper. There is no doubt that education is becoming popular day by day in Berar. The people of many villages are anxious to have Government schools opened and fresh applications are continually received. The other signs of the growing interest evinced by the people in education are that the people now watch the progress of the schools in their villages; and petitions against the masters to the Deputy Commissioner and the Director of Public Instruction are becoming more common."

Female Education.

228. Of the 25 Female schools 15 were inspected by the Director who reports that "female education is still in a very elementary state, and that people generally are very apathetic with regard to it. The Mahomedan schools are attended more numerously and by older girls than the Hindoo female schools." Although there was a decrease in the number of schools, the attendance has been the same as last year. "On the whole", writes Mr. Candy, "I think that during the past year female education has steadily held its ground."

Normal School.

229. Last year this institution was reported to be in an unsatisfactory state; during the year under report it was thoroughly recast. 40 of the students in the school were examined and certificates granted to them. In order to place the institution on a sounder footing, a set of rules called the Berar Training College Code was drawn up. After clearing the school of its old

students, an examination for admission into the College was held, at which 171 candidates presented themselves, 129 on the Maratha and 42 on the Hindustani side. Of the total, 32 passed on the former and 7 on the latter side. Of these, 21 of the former and 7 of the latter entered the institution. During the year, the Normal school has supplied 28 masters—20 for the Maratha schools and 8 to the Hindustani schools: 4 took up Government service.

Cost per Pupil, &c.

230. The average annual cost, excluding school-fees, of educating each pupil in the several classes of schools, together with the total cost, is given in the following table:—

	Average annual cost per pupil.						Total cost.					
	1871-72.			1872-73.			1871-72.			1872-73.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
High schools ..	103	15	1	143	3	6	21,587	11	9	22,377	3	3
Middle Class schools ...	16	12	0	16	8	1	75,156	0	5	73,173	13	0
Lower Class schools ...	9	5	3	9	7	1	81,967	4	10	92,691	10	7
Female schools ..	13	12	11	13	7	11	9,557	12	0	9,150	14	8
Normal school...	30	4	4	64	1	1	2,088	14	0	2,050	4	0

It will be seen that the cost per pupil in the High schools and Normal school was much greater in 1872-73 than in 1871-72—a consequence of the reform already noticed in those institutions. For in the former year there were a number of boys who ought not to have been admitted into the High schools, and in the Normal school several stipendiaries were retained on the rolls who ought to have been draughted into the districts as village school-masters.

Castes of Pupils.

231. The following table, prepared from returns of schools under the control of the Educational Department, shows the percentage of pupils in each caste to the numerical strength of the caste and to the

total population of Berar:—

Caste.	Population according to Census of 1867.	Number of boys under instruction.	Percentage.
Brahmins ...	49,843	2,973	5·96
Other Hindus. .	2,025,777	10,445	·52
Mahomedans ...	154,951	2,405	1·55
Others ...	994	55	5·53
	2,231,565	15,878	·7

From these figures it appears that the Brahmins are represented in our schools by a proportion of nearly 6 per cent., and that the Mahomedan element is increasing. Though the percentage of school-boys to the total population is indicated by so low a figure as ·7, it should be borne in mind that nearly half that population consists of females and that the census returns of 1867 show 57 boys under 13 years of age to every 100 men If a calculation based on these figures can be trusted, we may infer that 2 or 3 out of every hundred boys in the province are enrolled in Government schools.

232. On the education of boys of low caste the Director writes as follows:—

"The policy of this Administration with regard to the education of Dhers and other out-castes of society was laid down in No. 2980 of 28th September 1869. The subject was afterwards freely ventilated by the officers of the Berar Commission, and the opinion of the Resident was again communicated to the Director of Public Instruction in letter No. 258 of 23rd April 1872. A great boon was also conferred on this class in letter No. 3862 of the 16th March 1872, which states:—"Mr. Saunders authorizes the admission into school of Dher and other low caste boys for the first year without payment of fee in all cases in which their parents are by reason of slender income unable to pay for their education." This rule came into operation in the month of June 1872. The education of this class has made what may be considered fair progress. On April 1st 1872, 18 low caste boys were enrolled in our schools. On April 1st 1873, there were 249.

When a Government building over which individuals have no special control is provided for every school, we shall no doubt have more Dhers coming to our schools, but whilst schools are held, as is now very commonly the case, in temples and chowries, we must expect great opposition.

The Deputy Educational Inspectors have all, so far as I can judge, given proper encouragement to this work, and some masters have been very successful in gaining Dher pupils owing to their liberal mindedness, good sense, and tact.

Dhers and other outcasts in their natural state are very poor, and it is, I think, hopeless to expect payment of fees from them: they are so degraded and ignorant that they have not the means or opportunity of making any money. It will then be a liberal policy to extend the advantages which are now confined to the limit of one year The way to reach the lowest strata of society is no doubt by appointing members selected from among them as masters, but the question arises how are we to get Dher masters. We must first educate Dher boys in our schools and then draft the promising ones into our Normal school. This is, however, a work of time; and I would suggest as a politic measure that all low caste boys of indigent parents be admitted to schools without payment of fees for a period of 5 years. It might be considered judicious to exact fees from low caste boys during 1873-74; and the comparison of the number on the rolls at the end of the year with the 249 who are now on the rolls at the beginning would show whether we can reasonably expect to push forward low caste education without some remission."

While transcribing these remarks as evidence of a topic which has been discussed by the Deputy Commissioners, as well as the educational officers, the Resident would remark that he is not yet convinced as to the good policy of making so wide an exception as is here recommended in favor of low-caste boys only.

Aided and Indigenous Schools.

233. Two Aided schools, and the fluctuating returns of what are called Indigenous schools, remain to be noticed.

The following paragraphs are extracted from the last Directors' Annual report:—

"No school has as yet been started in Berar to meet the educational requirements of the European, Eurasian, and Christian population generally. The want of such a school is undoubtedly much felt, and enquiries have been made departmentally which will soon be embodied in a tangible scheme. I am, however, not at all sanguine of success. If we fix upon Oomraottee as the site of our school, then parents at Bassim, Woon, Ellichpur, Akolah, and Buldanah, will have to incur the expenses of boarding their children in Oomraottee. The school at Nagpore now provides all the education they require within a reasonable distance, and it is doubtful if Berar will be able to support a school giving an education equally good.

"The two Free Church Mission schools continue to prosper. They are each supported by private subscriptions, fees, and a grant of 20 Rupees a month from Town Funds. Each is under the management of a Committee. The Akolah school has 60 boys on the roll, principally low castes. The Deputy Educational Inspector examined the school, and he reports the progress made as very fair. I examined the 1st class one morning, giving them the 22nd chapter of Genesis to read in Marathi. Their answers were very creditable.

"The Oomraottee school has 46 boys on the roll. Their progress, the Deputy Educational Inspector states, is not good owing to the carelessness of the master. He had been reprimanded by the Committee; and improvement, it is hoped, will soon be made.

"The Committees of these schools are quite prepared to subject their schools to the unrestricted inspection of the Educational Department if they can obtain a grant-in-aid from Government. This, I think, they have fairly earned, and I shall lose no time in putting the matter before the Resident.

"The nature and quality of the Berar indigenous schools have been fully discussed in previous reports The grant-in-aid rules and standards of examination made applicable to these schools have been promulgated during the past year. From the attention which has been paid to this subject, we may infer that a greater accuracy of returns has followed as a consequence. These returns give 134 schools with 2,799 pupils for 1872-73, against 184 schools with 3,396 pupils for 1872, and 110 schools with 2,308 pupils for 1871. The decrease this year is no doubt owing in part to the greater popularity of our Government schools. The Deputy Educational Inspector, Akolah, writes:—"As the highest of the 3 standards for indigenous schools is not higher than revised standard I. for Government schools, it is evident that, properly speaking, there can be no competition between the Government schools and the indigenous ones. In larger places like Akote or Balapore, one Government school is not sufficient to supply the wants of the whole town, and hence there are indigenous schools in almost every town. The village indigenous schools are mostly in those villages in which there are no Government schools.

To show the ephemeral nature of these institutions, I give statistics from the Oomraottee district. At the end of 1872, there were 39 indigenous schools: there are now 31 only. During the year under review 22 new schools were started and 30 old schools closed.

"The grants-in-aid given by Government to these schools amount to Rupees 777 for the whole province. Of these, Rupees 6 were given in the Akolah District, Rupees 283 in Buldanah District, Rupees 189 in the Oomraottee District, Rupees 74 in the Woon District, and Rupees 225 in the Ellichpur District. In the Bassim District no grant-in-aid

was given, although the Deputy Educational Inspector inspected 9 schools. He reports them incapable of improvement.

"The Educational Department should utilize indigenous schools as feeders to our Government schools. Where a village indigenous school occupies independent ground, we should seek to improve and not supplant it. Where one exists in opposition to the Government school, we should seek to absorb it. Indigenous schools in towns should be nurtured as far as possible and made feeders to the Middle Class schools. The instruction given in these schools cannot be expected to aid much in the education of the people, if we use the word "education" in the sense of culture. Indigenous masters have not yet shown any willingness to attend the Normal school with a view to self improvement."

Physical education.

234. For the first time, the Director's annual report refers to the subject of physical education, which has made a start during the year under review. "Native boys will not as a rule of themselves employ their hours of leisure in taking exercise and playing at those games in which English school-boys take so much delight, but they are very plastic and can quickly be led to take an interest. Cricket and foot-ball were introduced at Akolah last monsoon, and pupils from the High school, Normal school, and other schools, joined in the game with much zest. Masters of several schools, taking their cue from what is in favor at head-quarters, have, I am told, introduced physical exercises."

SECTION III.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

Vernacular Literature.

235. In accordance with the notice for the encouragement of vernacular literature in Berar, 3 books only were received during the year under review, *viz.*, a Marathi translation of Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors," "The Seasons," a poem in Marathi, and "Ankalila," a treatise on arithmetic. These have been forwarded to the members of the committee appointed for adjudging rewards and prizes. Of 11 books sent to the committee in former years 3 were submitted to the Director of Public Instruction, with a recommendation in favor of one and also to a slight extent of the other two. But that officer could not advocate the grant of more than one prize. The work which obtained a reward of Rupees 100 (£10) was a "Life

of Shivaji" in Marathi verse by Luxuman, head-master of the English-Marathi school at Ballapoor Peith. The authors of the two books for which a prize was not awarded, on the ground of their subserving no useful purpose and having no special counter-balancing merit (one is a metrical treatise on mental arithmetic and the other a Marathi translation of a history of Greece in the form of a catechism) were also Government school-masters. A reward of Rupees 15 (£1, 10*s.*) was sanctioned for a work entitled *Sumsh-ul-ooloom*, or 'The Sun of Knowledge', which was the joint production of two school-masters. Two other works, which were not considered to merit any reward, were returned to their authors.

Book Depot.

236. During the year the system of Book Depots has been changed and a few new rules for the supply of books and the keeping of Depot accounts have been introduced. The number of Branch Book Depots has been reduced from 50 to 19, there being now one Depot attached to the school of each Tehsil town. At the same time, the Deputy Educational Inspectors and the head masters of the High schools have been relieved of the task of keeping Book Depots.

14,450 books of the value of Rupees 3,085 (£308, 10*s.*) were purchased, and 25,979 of the value of Rupees 5,391 (£ 539, 2*s.*) were sold, during the year, leaving 80,768 books, valued Rupees 18,574 (£1,857, 8*s.*), in the several Book Depots. An allotment of Rupees 1,000 (£ 100) was made for prizes to be given by Deputy Educational Inspectors on their visits of inspection. Of this sum Rupees 997, (£99, 14*s.*) were spent in the purchase of useful books which were duly presented to deserving boys. Half of an allotment of Rupees 500 (£50) as prizes for the High schools was utilized for the preparation of gymnastic apparatus: Rupees 50 (£5) were given as prizes at athletic sports, and Rupees 184, (£ 18, 8*s.*) in the purchase of books for prizes to the pupils. 228 maps of the value of Rupees 993 (£ 99, 6*s.*) were purchased and distributed to schools in the province.

SECTION IV.

There are no Literary Societies in the province.

SECTION V.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Nor is there scope for remark under this head.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

237. There is nothing to add under this head to the notes given in the Administration Report for 1869-70 again transcribed for facility of reference:—

"The oldest relic of man's handiwork," writes Mr. Lyall, "now known in Berar may be guessed to be the plain Buddhist monastery cut out of the basalt rock close by the town of Pathur, Akolah District. It consists of two colonnades on massive rough-hewn pillars with adyta inside; it has no images or carving of any kind. Probably several other such rock-dwellings exist: there is one near Manjiara in the Melghat; but no more are known to Europeans."

"Throughout Berar are a number of temples and religious habitations, more or less ruined, built of stones very carefully dressed and adjusted, the oldest, apparently, without any cement—or with very little of it—in the solid fashion of architects who distrusted the arch, and laid massive stone lintels over monolithic pillars. Some of these are of plain stones, others elaborately carved; grotesque brackets often surmount the pillars; and the chambers are usually roofed by horizontal domes of the kind described in Fergusson's architecture. Inscriptions have been discovered on two of these buildings, but have not yet been deciphered." By far the finest specimen in Berar of this early Hindoo architecture is stated by Mr. Lyall to be the temple at Lonar, near the well-known salt lake of the same name. This is built in the irregular star-like shape common in the Deccan; the outside walls are covered with figures and other carvings "of luxuriant variety;" it stands on a raised basement; and the unfinished roof seems intended to take a pyramidal form. Of the lesser temples belonging to the same class, may be mentioned two or three handsome buildings near Buldanah; the remarkable

ruin at Mehkar;* a very pretty Jain shrine at Sirpur, with a curiously carved ceiling; a small but interesting temple at Barsee Taklee; and two temples at Pusad.

In Musulman architecture, two "very creditable" mosques in the Buldanah District, one bearing date 1582 A. D., are noticed by Mr. Lyall; also a few specimens about the Ellichpur City; and the large mosque at Gawalgarh. Certain projecting balcony windows on each side of the fine inner gateway of the Narnala fortress are referred to as affording the best sample of architectural details in a Muhammadan building to be met with in the province. The fortification of Narnala itself, which is situated near Chikuldah in East Berar, is thus described by Captain Farrer, Assistant Commissioner:—

"The fort of Narnala, which is built on a hill 3,161 feet above the level of the sea, is said to contain in all nearly fourteen miles of ramparts; but this is doubtful. It consists of three contiguous forts, the centre or largest occupying all the upper plateau of the hill, whilst the two smaller or outer ones inclose two considerable spurs running out at opposite angles on a lower level, and in the direction of the length of the hill, which is from north-east to south-west. These separate strongholds are known as the Teliagarh, Jafarabad, and Narnala fortifications. The ramparts consist generally of a wall varying from 25 to 40 feet in height, with flanking towers—67 in all—six large and twenty-one small gates. There are nineteen tanks within the walls, but of these only

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* "This interesting archæological remain is described as follows by Major Gill, the talented artist who was employed for a number of years by the Government of India in photographing the figures on the rock-cut temples at Ajanta, and whose labours, more recently, in connection with the archæology of the Assigned Districts are favourably known to Government:—

"This building is erected on a small spur of a hill projecting from the lower or western part of the town of Mehkar, and almost reaches the bed of the Paeen Ganga river. It is of a different type to any I have yet seen. There is in the centre an open and sunken court-yard 21 feet 10 inches square, descended by two steps in each face; it is surrounded by a verandah supported by three colonnades, consisting altogether of sixty columns; the verandah is closed in on all four sides, there being but one entrance through a small door on the eastern side. The walls are ornamented with pilasters thirty two in number, there being one opposite each row of pillars. The erection is 73 feet 4 inches in depth, by 72 feet 9½ inches in width. The columns are the principal feature of the interior; in general style, they resemble those of the oldest temples all over Western India, but they are almost *facsimiles* of some to be met with in the very oldest Jain Temples in Gujarat. The base and lower third, or two fifths, of the column is square, and from the plinth on each side, to the level of the upper member of the base mouldings springs a triangular facete, this is repeated in front of the double scotias and fillets that terminate the square portion. The next member is a deep octagonal band, carved with leaves. The remainder of the shaft may be considered as circular, rusticated by a square block and a thin octagonal band carved with geometrical patterns. Above the block, the shaft is ornamented with scotias and torusses, interrupted by triangular facets on four sides. The capitals are shallow, with a square thin fascia surmounting a circular fillet and a *ma reja*, separated from the shaft by a torus. The capital is surmounted by a sure ital of the quadrental bracket form. The style and construction of the roof also are identical with the oldest Gujarat Temples, and may possibly have been historically connected with the more western styles, through the Chalukya Dynasty that ruled at Devurgiri, now Dowlutabad. The columns are nearly eqm distant, varying from 6 feet 5 inches to 7 feet, and not exceeding 8 feet in height; and are so arranged, that every four form a square or nearly so; and from capital to capital large slabs of stone are laid for support of the roof. From centre to centre of these architraves, others are placed diagonally, covering in the corners, and leaving a smaller square in centre, the corners of which are again enclosed after the same fashion, leaving a still smaller square, which is finally shut in by one large slab, usually ornamented by a rosette in the centre; over this three or four feet of debris complete the roof. In this erection no cement of any kind has been used; the stones being cut so as exactly to fit one upon the other."

four hold water the whole year round. The interior of the main citadel is covered with buildings more or less in decay—there are extensive ruins of the old palace, a mosque called after Aurangzeb, a Baradaree, Silah Khannah, Nagar Khanah, &c. There are also four very curious stone cisterns covered in by a masonry platform with small apertures, while on this platform are the remains of arches. The water preserved in these cisterns is remarkably sweet and cool. They are supposed to have been built by the Jain princes who held this country before the Mussulman conquest, since many votaries of that sect drink no water on which the sun has fallen. Perhaps the most striking and beautiful feature in the whole fort is the Shanur gate on the south; the design has been elegantly conceived and most skilfully executed in white sandstone. The panellings about the gateway are filled with extracts from the Kuran chiselled in the Arabic character. On either side of the gate are projecting balconies, all in keeping with the rest. The open stone lattice-work, the rich cornice, and tracery, are all in such perfect harmony one with another, and the proportion of the whole is so good that a person cannot fail to be struck with the beauty of this remarkable specimen of Pathan architecture. On the west of the hill, looking southward, lies a large gun, with a Persian inscription reciting that it was first set up and used in 1670, when Aurangzeb had the fort."

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION I.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

238. As observed in the Administration Report for 1869-70, two chaplains of the Madras ecclesiastical establishment are maintained, one from the revenues of the Assigned Districts and the other from Imperial revenue, to minister to 11 Christian communities spread over Berar and the stations of the Hyderabad Contingent, with the exception of Bolarum, that is, over an area of about 17,700 square miles. One chaplain is located at Aurungabad, and visits, from time to time, the stations of the Contingent; while Berar itself and the small cantonment of Hingolee form the special charge of the second, whose head-quarters are at Ellichpore.

Within the last 3 years churches have been erected at Akolah, Oomraottee, Ellichpore, and Hingolee, partly by private subscriptions and partly by grants from Government.

SECTION II.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

239. Berar has been without a chaplain for 6 months of the year under report, the Reverend Mr. Trend having been obliged to quit the province through ill-health and the paucity of chaplains at the disposal of the Bishop of Madras having as yet precluded the appointment of a successor. To meet this exigency, a temporary arrangement has very recently been made, whereby the chaplain of Bolarum has been deputed to afford the Christian communities of Berar the benefit of his ministra-

tions on a monthly tour; but, it is hoped, that a permanent Chaplain will be again appointed to reside in the province.

SECTION III.

STATIONERY.

240. 'Europe' stationery is supplied to the province by the Superintendent of Stationery at Bombay on indents annually prepared and submitted by heads of departments, through the Deputy Accountant General, Hyderabad, who adjusts the charges in the accounts maintained between the Government of India and Berar. Country stationery is purchased in the local market and charged for in contingent bills. The cost. of country stationery purchased during the year 1872-73 was Rupees 528 (£52, 16*s.*): in 1871-72 the value of Europe stationery supplied was Rupees 16,742 (£1,674, 4*s.*); but information on this point is not yet available for the year under report.

Tehsildars in the province are not supplied with country stationery, but are granted a fixed allowance of Rupees 15 (£1, 10*s.*) each *per mensem* for its purchase.

PART III.

CHAPTER I.

HYDERABAD SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

241. Former Administration Reports have explained the political status of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force cantoned at the large Military station of Secunderabad, which includes the important cantonment of Trimulgherry—a creation of a very recent growth—where all the European Troops, with the exception of a Regiment of Cavalry, are now located. It is proposed merely to notice the strength, composition, and health of the Force, as was done last year, and to give a few figures as to the work reported on by the Cantonment Magistrate.

Strength.

242. The average strength, including Commissioned Officers, throughout the year is shown in the following table:—

Artillery				Cavalry.				Infantry.				Sappers and Miners				Total strength.		
No of Batteries.		Strength.		No. of Regiments		Strength.		No of Regiments.		Strength		No. of Companies.		Strength				
European.	Native.	Europeans.	Natives	European	Native	Europeans.	Natives.	European.	Native	Europeans.	Natives.	European.	Native	Europeans	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives	Grand Total
4		586		1	1	381	217	2	4	1,597	2,344		3	3	321	2,570	2,882	5,452

Health.

243. Compared with the previous year, the number of deaths amongst Europeans

has decreased by 5, the figures being 77 in the present, against 82 in the previous year. Of the 77 deaths, 70 occurred in, and 7 out of Hospital. 13 soldiers died from fever, 21 from dysentery, 16 from abscess of liver, 5 from sun-stroke, and the remainder from other causes. The percentage of deaths of Europeans to average strength was 3·07.

Of the total European strength, 319 were invalided, of whom 132 were sent to England and 187 to plains and hills.

The average number of Europeans admitted into Hospital during each month of the year is given below :—

April	1872	...	...	...	130·90
May	„	...	...	...	144·66
June	„	...	...	...	155·14
July	„	..	...	...	160·61
August	„	...	..	...	204·28
September	„	...	...	...	237·19
October	„	..	...	...	209·84
November	„	...	...	...	172·52
December	„	...	...	...	132·55
January	1873	...	...	...	152·74
February	„	...	...	...	104·76
March	„	...	...	...	121·98

The deaths amongst the native soldiery numbered 44, giving a percentage of 1 to the average strength.

244. Secunderabad has a Cantonment Magistrate whose jurisdiction extends over an area of 20 square miles, of which one square mile consists of populous bazars. He is also the Judge of the Small Cause Court, and, as his duties are onerous, is assisted by a Native Assistant Magistrate.

Civil Justice.

245. In his ordinary jurisdiction, the Judge of the Small Cause Court entertained 425 suits—117 more than in 1871—of which 397 were disposed of during the year. 275 cases were decided in favor of plaintiff, 19 in favor of defendant, 62 were decreed *ex parte*, 3 were referred to arbitration, 12 were dismissed for default, and 26 were withdrawn or settled out of Court, leaving 28 pending at the close of the year. The value litigated in the above 425 suits was Rupees 62,140 (£6,214, against Rupees 54,542 (£ 5,454, 4*s*.) in 1871, giving an average value of

Rupees 135 (£13, 10*s.*) per suit, against Rupees 178 (£17, 16*s.*) in the previous year. In his extended jurisdiction, against 96 in 1871, 121 suits were instituted in 1872, of which 88 were decided, leaving 33 pending at the close of the year. 38 were decided in favor of plaintiff and 8 in favor of defendant: 13 were decreed *ex parte*, 3 were referred to arbitration, 2 dismissed for default, and 24 were withdrawn or settled out of Court. The amount of property involved in the 121 suits was Rupees 91,197 (£9,119, 14*s.*), against Rupees 1,36,382 (£13,638, 4*s.*)—the value of suits in 1871.

In the Court of the Assistant Judge 936 suits were filed, of which 916 were disposed of during the year. In 1871 the number of suits filed was 1,311. The decrease is attributed to the Assistant Judge having been sick.

Criminal Justice.

246. On the magisterial side, under the enhanced powers under Section 445-A. of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Judge disposed of 2 cases; as Cantonment Magistrate of 60, in 57 of which conviction ensued, and as Justice of the Peace of 2. Compared with the work of the previous year, there has been a decrease of 45 criminal cases.

By the Assistant Magistrate 563 cases were disposed of. Conviction ensued in 422. The total amount of fines inflicted by the Magistrate and Assistant Magistrate was Rupees 3,345 (£334, 10*s.*). The average amount of fine in each case in the Magistrate's Court was Rupees 31-0-2 and in the Assistant Magistrate's Court Rupees 2-3-1.

European Vagrants.

247. There were only 4 European vagrants to whom pecuniary assistance was given to the extent of Rupees 19-8-0 (£1, 19*s.*), against Rupees 247-12-0 (£24, 15*s.* 6*d.*) distributed among 45 men in 1871.

Sale of Stamps.

248. There has been a gradual increase in the sale of stamps; the sale proceeds during the year amounted to Rupees 25,326 (£2,532, 12*s.*), compared with Rupees 24,205 (£2,420, 10*s.*) in 1871 and Rupees 23,545 (£2,354, 10*s.*) in 1870.

Police.

249. The Police force, as usual, consisted of 1 Head Inspector, 3 Deputy Inspectors,

10 Chief Constables, 20 Head Constables, 50 1st Class Constables, and 150 2nd Class Constables, making in all 243 men. The number of thefts reported was 196, against 224 in 1871. The value of property stolen was Rupees 27,544 (£2,754, 8*s.*), of which 63 per cent., or 17,399 Rupees (£1,739, 18*s.*) worth were recovered. The cost of the Police, including clothing and compensation for dearness of grain, was Rupees 31,943 (£3,194, 6*s.*), against Rupees 32,779-13-0 (£3,277, 19*s.* 7½*d.*) in 1871.

Jail.

250. Including 88 prisoners remaining from last year, there were in the jail 342 prisoners, of whom 247 were discharged, leaving 95 at the close of the year. They were employed, as usual, in extra-mural labor; and their health, as usual, is said to have been good.

Education.

251. Education was represented in 1871 by 43 schools with 826 pupils. At the close of 1872, 46 schools and 1,137 pupils are returned. Of this latter total, 74 are girls, the instruction of whom is chiefly promoted by a native gentleman well known as P. Soomasoondrum Moodliar, who is also a notable supporter of the most important school in the place, which has a Graduate of the Madras University as head master, and contains 171 pupils.

As an educational agency, the Orphanage in the Military Cantonment should also be mentioned. This Institution was founded in February 1859 for the reception of orphans of European soldiers, who when they grow up are apprenticed to a trade or provided with other means of livelihood. The number of children sheltered and educated in it during the past year was 40, of whom 10 have left the Institution; 2 having secured employment under Government and the remaining 8 having been removed by their relatives or friends. The total expenditure incurred was Rupees 5,880 (£588,) of which sum Government contributed Rs. 2,940 (£294). The remainder was raised by private subscriptions.

Alms House.

252. In the Alms house some slight relief was afforded to 6,478 persons at a cost of Rupees 1,859 (£185, 18*s.*).

Civil Dispensary.

253. The Civil Dispensary continued its good work with an average daily attendance of 45 out-patients. The amount realized by sale of medi-

cines and by subscriptions was Rupees 2,040 (£204,) and the expenditure amounted to Rupees 1,387 (£138, 14*s.*) From Local Funds Rupees 2,401 (£240, 2*s.*) were contributed towards dieting the sick, destitute Europeans, small-pox and cholera patients, and lunatics. The average cost of each in-patient was Rupees 5-6-0 per month.

Contagious Diseases.

254. The beneficial effects of the rules framed under Act XXII. of 1864, for the prevention of contagious diseases, were very marked. The number of European soldiers admitted into hospital for venereal diseases was 389, against 531 in 1871, showing a decrease of 142 cases. The number of patients admitted into the Lock Hospital was 117, of whom 113 were registered and 4 unregistered prostitutes.

Public Improvements.

255. A good deal has been done in the way of public improvements, such as the construction of new latrines, drains, roads, and other petty improvements in the bazars and Cantonments. The Clock Tower, of which mention was made last year, is in progress.

Income.

256. The income of the Secunderabad Municipality is derived from ordinary local taxation aided by grants made by H. H. the Nizam's Government, through the Resident at Hyderabad. Its amount for the past year is thus exhibited under each head:—

	Rupees.
Ordinary balance from last year	14,305
Balance remaining from grants made for extraordinary works during past year	37,613
Grants made during the year for special works.	36,815
Allowance from Local Government	20,529
House tax	13,784
Rent realized from markets	2,433
Slaughter yard fees	1,568
Grazing fees	1,207
*Receipts from Quarter-Master General's Department	8,820
Warrant and Summons fees	513
Hackney carriage license tax	234

* "The receipts from unanticipated sources consist chiefly of some Railway compensation for some municipal buildings, sale of old conservancy plant, and a considerable sum handed over by the Assistant Quarter-Master General, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, on the final transfer of all payments of establishment and works to the Cantonment Magistrate's Office in March 1873."

Sale proceeds of materials	205
Compensation for buildings taken up by H. H. the Nizam's State Railway	612
Miscellaneous receipts	1,032
Total ...	1,39,670
	£13,967

Expenditure

257. Of the above amount Rupees 65,733 (£6,573, 6s.)—47 per cent.—were expended, leaving a balance of Rupees 73,937 (£7,393, 14s.) in the hands of the Municipality for works which, although sanctioned in previous years, have not yet been commenced.

Of the amount expended, 40·7 per cent. was for establishment, 6·4 per cent. for Charitable Institutions, 4·6 per cent. for new drains and latrines, 10 per cent. for a Clock Tower, 19·3 per cent. for roads and repairs to roads, 5·6 per cent. for additions to the new market, 9·4 per cent. for miscellaneous improvements in the bazars and Cantonment, and 4 per cent. for miscellaneous charges.

Births and Deaths

258. The number of births registered during the year was 1,120: of this number 581 were males and 539 females, and the number of deaths was 1,513, of which 731 occurred amongst males and 782 amongst females: 42 per cent. of the deaths were put down to fever.

CHAPTER II.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

Strength.

259. The Force underwent no change during the year: it consisted of 8,275 men, of whom 5,460 belonged to 6 Regiments of Infantry, 2,295 men to 4 Regiments of Cavalry, and 520 men to 4 Batteries of Artillery. These men, as mentioned in previous Reports, were severally stationed at Bolarum, Aurungabad, Ellichpore, Jalnah, Hingolee, Mominabad, and Lingsoogoor.

Health.

260. The statistics of sickness and mortality in the Force during the year show a decided increase over those of the preceding two years, proving thereby that the year 1872 was rather an unhealthy one.

Amongst an average strength of 8,583 men, there were 6,738 instances of treatment of sick, 73 deaths, and 174 average daily sick, compared with 5,818, 40, and 153, respectively, in the previous year.

Fever, as usual, was the most prevalent disease. The corps that suffered most from this disease were the 1st Infantry at Jaulnah, the troops at Ellichpore, the 6th Infantry at Hingolee, the Cavalry at Mominabad, and the 2nd Infantry at Bolarum.

Diarrhœa and dysentery were next in frequency; the cases treated under these heads in 1872 numbered 447 compared with 176 in the preceding year. The corps that suffered most from these diseases were the 4th and 6th Regiments of Infantry.

There was an increase also in the number of cases treated under the heads of rheumatism, bronchitis and scurvy. There were more cases of scurvy than in either of the two previous years, and the disease, as usual, was confined to the 2nd and 5th Regiments of Infantry which had contracted it while stationed at Lingsoogoor.

Cholera was prevalent in many parts of H. H. the Nizam's Dominions during the year under review, but only four cases occurred in the Contingent; of these three proved fatal. Seventeen cases of small-pox were reported, but not one was fatal.

Although vaccine operations by Medical Subordinates of the Hyderabad Contingent during the year have not been so successful as might have been expected, yet the operations of the station vaccinators, and especially of the vaccinatrix at Jaulna, who was trained for the purpose of vaccinating the women in Regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent, have been, on the whole, satisfactory, the number of operations and the ratio of success being, as the results below noted show, very favorable.

Number of operations performed in 1872	1,407
Number of successful cases	1,102
Percentage of successful cases to operations	78·32

Judicial work.

261. Of 814 criminal cases that came before the Superintendents of Police in the several cantonments, 108 were disposed of at Hingolee, 30 at Lingsoogoor, 161 at Aurungabad, 104 at Mominabad, 239 at Jaulnah, and 172 at Bolarum.

The civil work done by these officers is given below:—

Stations.	No. of suits disposed of.	Value of suits.
		H. S. Rs
Aurungabad	87	6,157
Jaulna	426	57,904
Lingsoogoor	99	12,202
Bolarum	41	4,120
Mominabad	7	2,559
Hingolee	54	15,479
	714	98,421

Education.

262. The following statement shows the number of schools and scholars in the

cantonments of the Hyderabad Contingent:—

Stations.	Cantonment. No.	Cantonment. Pupils.	Regimental. No.	Regimental. Pupils.
Bolarum ...	3	51	5	66
Mommabad ..	1	37	1	45
Hingolee ...	3	110	3	153
Lingsoogoor ...	1	43	not reported.	
Jaulnah .	1	80	3	111
Aurungabad ..	1	71	2	137
Total. .	10	395	14	512

Of the total number of pupils 14 are girls.

Cost.

263. The Force, being maintained from the Revenues of Berar, cost during the year Rupees 29,53,472 (£295,347, 4s.) compared with Rupees 31,61,381 (£316,138, 2s.) in 1871-72.

The details are as follows:—

	1871-72 Rupees.	1872-73 Rupees.
Army and Garrison Staff .	39,426	38,748
Administrative Staff . .	1,605	1,200
Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges	21,46,694	21,42,706
Commissariat Supplies and Services . .	3,09,028	4,14,938
Stud and Remount Establishment .	15,600	13,542
Clothing Establishment, &c.	80,311	2,236
Barrack Establishment	295	216
Administration of Martial Law	4,081	4,013
Medical Establishment	25,406	22,082
Ordnance Establishment, Stores and Camp Equipage	2,14,153	26,555
Miscellaneous Services	70,379	78,294
Rewards for Military Services ...	11,742	11,502
Military Pensions	2,36,842	1,90,461
Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	5,819	6,979
Superannuation Pensions, &c. . ..	.....	.....
Total...	31,61,381	29,53,472
	£. s.	£. s.
	316,138, 2	295,347, 4

PUBLIC WORKS.

CHAPTER III.

IMPERIAL.

264. The works under this head have reference almost entirely to the wants consequent on the residence of a British Representative at the Court of H. H. the Nizam and the maintenance of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Sums allotted.

265. The following table shows the money allotted and the actual expenditure under the different budget heads :—

Heads	Budget or revised grant.	Expenditure.
Military.		
Original Works	1,07,404	3,17,288
Repairs	50,000	50,128
Total ..	1,57,404	3,67,716
Other Services.		
Civil buildings .. }	9,200	
Original Works .. }		9,812
Do. Repairs...	5,000	4,787
Total ...	14,200	14,629
Establishment	61,436	75,647
Tools and Plant	16,960	16,022
Increase of stock, &c.	..	75,018
Grand Total ...	5,50,000	5,19,032

Expenditure

266. The expenditure shows but Rupees 1,000 (£ 100) short of the grant, but of this Rupees 75,018 (£ 7,501, 16s.) were spent on increase of stock. This was almost all virtually spent on the new Cavalry Barracks; but the materials arriving late in the year were not distributed.

The original budget grant was Rupees 5,50,000 (£ 55,000): a provisional increase of Rupees 15,000 (£1,500) for Military buildings at Trimulgherry was sanctioned, but could not be utilized.

Principal Works.

267. The principal works in progress during the year were as follows:—

A.—Military.

Cavalry Barracks, Trimulgherry.

268. Work was re-commenced on these barracks towards the end of 1871-72, but little progress was made. During 1872-73 the main and verandah walls of the upper storey of Barrack No. 3 were completed, and the building roofed in, and all but finished.

No. 4 Barrack is not so far advanced: the main and verandah walls of lower storey have been completed, and those of the upper storey are on an average four-fifths of the full height: the iron girders for the floors and verandah roofs are almost all in position, also the trusses of the roof of one of the wards.

The following subsidiary buildings were begun during the year, and have made fair progress, *viz.*:—

2 Ranges Family Quarters.
Double Cookroom.
Wash-houses for No. 3 and 4 Barrack.
Double privy for do. do.
No. 1 Range Subalterns' Quarters.

Nearly 1¼ miles of new road in connection with the barracks have been laid out and completed, except moorum metalling, and upwards of 800 trees have been planted along them.

Bakery for Commissariat within Entrenched Post.

269. This work was completed, as originally designed, during the year—the flour mills, wheat, flour, and soojee dressing machines and kneading machine, with the engine for driving them, having been put up: but no sooner was the Bakery handed over to the Commissariat Department than they found that

more space both in the building and in the yard was required. To meet their wants some important improvements have been made already, and when all the proposed additions are completed, it is believed that the bakery will be in a most efficient condition, though at a considerably enhanced cost on what was originally estimated.

Quarters for the Miller and Bakery Sergeant have also been commenced.

Water supply 2nd European Regiment.

270. The pumping machinery, which did not work satisfactorily last year, has been refitted and brought into working order. The heavy monsoon caused such a rise in the water of the well as to submerge the engine, and it was found necessary to take it up and fix it at a higher level: the cisterns and pipes which were leaky have been repaired, and the work is complete, with the exception of one or two minor details.

Entrenched Post, Trimulgherry.

271. Drainage channels outside the glacis have been formed, and iron gratings and coverings fixed: the work is now complete.

272. The following works of minor importance were completed during the year:—

Venetian screens to verandas of Royal Artillery Barracks.
Sinking two wells within entrenched Post.

And the following commenced—

Quarters for married men, Royal Artillery;

besides a number of minor works and the usual repairs.

Civil Buildings.

273. Additions to the Printing Office at Chudderghaut, and to the Workshop at Trimulgherry, comprise everything worthy of notice under the head of civil buildings: the latter have been completed and the former nearly so.

Scarcity of Labour.

274. Owing: (1) to the suspension of work in the Cavalry Barracks at Trimulgherry, in 1870-71; and (2) to the prosecution of large works on H. H. the Nizam's Railway and in the City of Hyderabad and District, such labour as was formerly available in the neighbourhood of Secunderabad and Trimulgherry had almost all disappeared, and when the work on the Cavalry Barracks was recommenced, it was found necessary, after all local efforts had failed, to import labour from distant localites: this was ex-

pensive and troublesome, but resulted in a substantial increase of skilled labour.

Trimulgherry Construction Division.

275. During the year the work of the Division having become, with the new Cavalry Barracks, excessive and too much for one Executive Engineer, the Government of India were pleased to sanction the formation of a second Division as the "Trimulgherry Construction Division." All the large works at Trimulgherry will be carried out through this Division, whilst the minor works and those at Secunderabad and Chudderghaut, with all the current work connected with the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, will still be undertaken by the Executive Engineer, Secunderabad. This arrangement, it is hoped, will lead to economy in carrying out the large works in hand, and secure really good work.

276. The following statement shows in detail the expenditure on Imperial Public Works which was incurred in the Hyderabad Department Public Works, during 1871-72 :—

DETAIL.		Total of each Station			Total of each Class.		
		Original Works	Repairs	Total	Original Works	Repairs	Total
MILITARY.							
Buildings for the accommodation of European Troops	Secunderabad	1,524	3,178	4,702			
	Trimulgherry	2,56,117	11,186	2,67,303			
					2,57,641	14,364	2,72,005
Do. do. for Native Troops, Secunderabad					1,704	..	1,704
Ordnance and Commissariat Buildings	Secunderabad	4,006		4,016			
	Trimulgherry	27,286		27,286			
					31,292		31,292
Works for Fortification	Trimulgherry				5,576	..	5,576
General Cantonment works and Roads	Secunderabad	60	4,657	4,717			
	Trimulgherry	1,120	8,255	9,375			
					1,180	12,912	14,092
Minor Works					19,885	23,152	43,037
Total Military					3,17,288	50,428	3,67,706
CIVIL BUILDINGS.							
Buildings for the Administration of Law and Justice ...	Chudderghaut	..	...		...	..	...
Other Buildings	Chudderghaut	3,716	1,487	5,203			
	Trimulgherry	2,714		2,714			
					6,430	1,487	7,917
Minor Works...					3,412	3,300	6,712
Total Civil buildings					9,842	4,787	14,629
Total Works					3,27,130	55,215	3,82,345
Establishment							75,647
Tools and Plant							16,022
Total ordinary Expenditure					3,27,130	55,215	4,74,014
Add Increase of Stock Balance							75,018
Grand Total, Rupees					3,27,130	55,215	5,49,032

CHAPTER IV.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

Introductory.

277. Work has been so far advanced that after next rains it is not likely that plate-laying will be delayed by the incomplete state of any part of the road-way.

Budget Allotment.

278. The Budget allotment for the year was :—

Works.	H. S. Rs.	
In India	56,25,040	
In England	7,24,819	
		63,49,859
Establishment		2,85,420
Total H. S. Rs.		66,35,279

Of this amount, it will be seen from the table of expenditure in the next para. that Rupees 9,01,575 (£90,157, 10*s.*) were not utilized owing partly to the non-arrival of girders from England, which, it was anticipated, would be paid for in full before the close of the year; partly to the payments for permanent way being much less than was estimated in the Budget of the year, owing to delay in concluding the terms of purchase of the 86 miles bought from the Great South of India Railway; the fencing, too, bought from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, was not delivered nor, consequently, paid for to the extent which was hoped. The above causes of short outlay the Superintending Engineer and his staff are in no way accountable for ; nor, in the case of fencing, was any delay in the progress of the work caused thereby.

Expenditure.

279. The expenditure during the year, under the principal heads of classification, was as follows:—

	Halli Sicca Rupees.			Government Rupees.	£.	s.
	Indian Expenditure.	London Stores	Total.			
	H. S. Rs	H. S. Rs.	H. S. Rs.	Govt. Rs.		
I. Preliminary Expenses						
II. Land						
III. Construction of Line						
1.—Earth-work	3,76,952					
2.—Bridge-work						
i.—Minor bridges	2,88,213					
ii.—Major bridges	7,95,488					
			14,60,653	12,49,922	124,942	4
IV. Ballast and Permanent way—						
1.—Ballast	82,944					
2.—Permanent way	6,98,377					
			7,81,321	6,68,331	66,833	2
V. Stations and Buildings	15,725					
			15,725	13,451	1,345	2
VI. Electric Telegraph	168		168	144	14	8
VII. Plant (including office furniture)	1,96,878		1,96,878	1,68,407	16,840	14
VIII. Rolling Stock	175		175	150	15	0
X. Establishment						
Direction	34,290					
Engineering	2,15,727					
Medical	12,180					
Stores	18,146					
Audit and Account	11,796		2,92,139	2,49,892	24,989	4
XI. Contingencies	16,534		16,534	14,143	1,414	6
Profit and Loss	259		259	222	22	4
Total			27,63,334	23,63,718	2,36,371	16
Add.						
Balance at debit of suspense accounts as per details below			25,83,151	22,00,592	2,20,959	4
			53,46,485	45,73,310	4,57,331	0

Detail of Suspense accounts.

	H S Rs	A.	P.	H. S. Rs.	A.	P.			
Cash									
Stores	6,55,268	11	0						
London Invoices	1,75,359	6	0						
Purchases	16,07,589	2	9						
Sales	572	12	11						
Manufacture	46,770	13	5						
Miscellaneous advances	97,804	6	8						
Transfers	6,806	8	4	25,90,170	13	1			
Deduct at Credit of							H. S. Rs.	A.	P.
Deposits	969	15	1						
Income Tax	49	15	4	7,019	14	5	25,83,150	14	8
							or Govt. Rs. 22,00,592		

State of works at the commencement of the year.

280. At the commencement of the year the state of the works was very briefly as follows:—

Earth-work.—54 miles practically completed.
5 „ in an advanced state.
44 „ half finished.
18 „ just commenced.

Masonry.—A commencement had been made in two Divisions, and in three of the four a considerable quantity of materials had been collected.

Ballast.—In two Divisions (from 1st to 55th mile) 38 and 46 per cent., respectively, had been collected; in the others none.

Permanent way.—The question of purchasing 86 miles from the Great South of India Railway and the consequent one of providing the remainder of the way were, as already stated, not settled till some months after the close of 1871-72.

Fencing and Stations.—Nothing had been done at the close of the year.

Progress during the year.
In first 40 miles.

281. By the 31st March 12 miles of rails were linked in and 10 lifted, with the exception of some of the masonry of 4 bridges and the erection of girders, which were arriving in instalments during March: the whole line up to the Cogna River (40 miles) was ready for the rails; and, as diversions are possible at all the incomplete bridges, they will not delay the plate-laying.

From 44 or to 54th mile.

282. In the next 14 miles there are three large bridges incomplete: in other respects this portion is ready for the rails.

From 55th mile to Hoosain Saugar Junction.

283. In this portion is the Ghat ascent with hard rock cuttings and heavy banks for 16 miles: the latter are practically completed, and the cuttings are so far advanced that they will be ready before the rails can be brought to them: the bridge masonry is well advanced throughout, and the earthwork of the remainder of the section almost completed.

From that Junction to Termini.

284. On the main line, which from the Junction is 3 miles long, it is proposed to abandon an unfinished portion of the bank which skirts the ordinary dry weather margin of the Hoosain Saugar tank; this bank was thrown up early in the year, but, owing to the unusual rise of water, has been submerged ever since, and probably will remain untouched during the present year: by bringing the line on higher ground at this point, the work can be proceeded with at once. A large portion of a cutting has proved to be solid granite instead of moorum, which has delayed work and will cause extra expense. The bridges in this portion, which are of trifling importance, are in progress.

The Trimulgherry branch—6 miles long—is completed as regards earth-work, except a small portion which was inaccessible on account of the rise of water in the Hoosain Saugar tank; for the same reason two bridges on its margin have not been commenced: the masonry of all the other bridges, with one exception, is completed.

Summary of Progress.

285. The state of work at the end of 1872-73 was as follows:—

Earth-work.—Almost completed.

Masonry.—About three-fourths done.

Ballasting.—Completed for 54 miles, and well advanced up to Hoosain Saugar Junction (112 miles), and on the Trimulgherry branch a good deal has been collected.

Permanent way.—12 miles have been linked in, and nearly 40 miles of material delivered at Waddy (the Junction with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.) Arrangements have been made, which, it is hoped, will ensure the passage of the whole 86 miles of way, bought from the Great South of India Railway, across the Kistna River on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway before the rains.

Severe rainy season of 1872.

286. The severe rains of 1872 greatly delayed work; for three months little was done; and carting was simply impossible: but, on the other hand, valuable information regarding the waterways necessary for bridges was obtained. The unusual

rise in the Hoossain Saugar tank has been already alluded to.

Cholera epidemic.

287. Cholera prevailed in the villages along the line from July to October, but, owing to the efficient arrangements made for cutting off communication between the work-people and these villages, it did not spread to any great extent.

Changes of Superintending Engineers.

288. Major Mead the Superintending Engineer, on return from furlough, was transferred to the Agra and Gwalior Railway, and Major Pemberton confirmed in his appointment.

Exertions of the Staff.

289. The result of the year's working was very satisfactory, and creditable to the Superintending Engineer and all those serving under him.

CHAPTER V.

THE RESIDENCY BAZAARS.

Preliminary.

290. The main features of these Bazaars having been sketched in previous reports, it is only necessary to refer to the orderly character of the people residing in them, and to state that the year 1872 was an ordinary year in respect to the health of the people and the progress of litigation, while it was marked by a decrease of crime, though, as has been before remarked, the criminal calendar is never heavy. The Second Assistant Resident is the Magistrate and Civil Judge, and, as Superintendent of the Bazaars, is assisted by a Local Committee, which was formed six years ago for the purpose of forwarding the work of municipal improvement. The Commandant of the Resident's escort is the Secretary of this Committee.

Civil Justice.

291. The number of suits filed in the Superintendent's Court during the year was 165, or three less than in 1871.

There were 46 suits for money due on contract, 3 for rent, 6 for personal property or value, 12 relating to immoveable property, 2 for possession of a wife, and 96 of a miscellaneous nature, chiefly under the head of simple debt.

The following is a classification of the decisions passed in the above cases :—

Cases withdrawn for adjustment out of Court	16
Struck off for default	11
Decreed *ex parte*	8
Confession of judgment	35
Compromised	7
Settled by arbitration	6
Contested cases decreed in favor of plaintiff in whole ...	33
Do. do. in part ...	23
Contested cases decreed in favor of defendant in whole ...	9
Dismissed	10
Pending at the close of the year	7
	165

The average value of each suit was Rupees 419-2-9 (£41, 18*s.* 4*d.*); the average duration 8·7 days; and the average cost Rupees 22-3-0 (£2, 4*s.* 4½*d.*).

In all, 115 decrees, aggregating Rupees 18,072 (£1,807, 4*s.*) in value, were issued. Of this number, execution was taken out in 16.

Criminal Justice.

292. The Criminal register shows only 78 offences, against 106 in the previous year. Of these, 42 were of a minor sort, such as petty assaults, creating disturbance, being drunk and riotous, &c.

The remaining 36 were as follows:—

Thefts	20
House-breaking and theft	4
House-trespass	4
Forgery	1
Cheating	1
Dishonestly receiving stolen property	3
Culpable homicide	1
Criminal intimidation or insult	2
Total ...	36

There were 131 persons concerned in the 78 cases brought to trial, and they were dealt with in the following manner:—

33 were discharged after judicial enquiry.
92 „ convicted.
5 „ committed to Court of Sessions and convicted.
1 was acquitted.

131

Of the 97 convicted, 44 were fined, 28 imprisoned, 16 flogged, 3 imprisoned and fined, and 6 imprisoned and flogged.

The total amount of fines inflicted was Rupees 458-8-0 (£45, 17*s.*). The highest fine was Rupees 20 and the lowest 8 annas. Of the prisoners who were sentenced to imprisonment, with or without whipping and fine, 29 were subjected to rigorous and 8 to simple imprisonment; 23 receiving a sentence below, and 14 above, six months.

The average duration of each trial from date of arrest to date of judgment was 1·3 days.

Police.

293. The strength and cost of the Police stood as in the previous year.

Jail.

294 The number of prisoners in the Jail on the 1st January 1872 was 10, and during the year 37 were admitted, making in all 47. Of this number, 29 were released on expiry of sentence and 3 were transferred to the Secunderabad jail, leaving 15 in the jail at the close of the year. The daily average number of prisoners was 11·24. No death occurred in the jail; and the health of the prisoners was as good as usual.

Education.

295. The number of pupils in the Protestant School averaged 67 per diem during the year, and in the Residency Anglo-Vernacular School 61. This latter receives a grant-in-aid from Local Funds.

Public improvement and health.

296. "Many improvements," writes the Superintendent, "have been effected by the Local Committee, the most noteworthy of which is the clearance of houses which has opened out the space round the Clock Tower: a new range of shops, so close to the new market that it may be called a part of it, has also been constructed."

The year was, on the whole, healthy: there were 17 cases of cholera in September, of which 6 proved fatal. The number of deaths registered was 302, which, if the population may be estimated at 15,000 souls—an estimate probably below rather than above the mark—gives a death-rate of 20 *per mille*.

Finance.

297. The Local Funds were satisfactorily administered. The receipts from the usual sources of revenue, which have been detailed in former reports, amounted to Rupees 47,818 (£4,781, 16*s.*) and the payments to Rupees 40,649 (£4,064, 18*s.*); so that there was a balance in hand at the close of the year of Rupees 7,169 (£716, 18*s.*).

CHAPTER VI.

JUDICIAL SUPERINTENDENT OF RAILWAYS.

298. The duties which are discharged by the Officer stationed at Goolburgah on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and designated Judicial Superintendent of Railways in the Nizam's Dominions, have been explained in previous Reports. If regarded as merely as that of a Magistrate and Civil Judge, his work will seem much lighter than it is, as, in an extra-judicial capacity, he interests himself in police and sanitary arrangements all along the line of Railway from a point 43 miles north-west of Sholapur to the banks of the Toongabadra River—a distance of 133 miles—and from Goolburgah to Hyderabad—a distance of 114 miles—and, being in constant communication with officials of His Highness the Nizam's Government, is often able to render services of a semi political nature.

As in the previous year, the only break in the through communication by rail between Bombay and Madras [illegible] Kistna River, which, it is hoped [illegible] another season